

THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

No. 62.—VOL. II.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1842.

PRICE 6d.

ECCELESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

ECCELESIASTIUNCLES.

WE wish to designate by this term a tertiary class of services, upon which the state-church in this country lays no little stress. We cannot undertake to enumerate, in this article, all the varieties which the class includes. If we mention a few, our present purpose will be equally served. Suffice it, therefore, to name—ordination, marriage, the churching of women, the consecration of churches and church-yards, and the rites of sepulture. About all these, and many other matters, the church of England has thrown an air of sanctity, tending to nourish priestism rather than religion. It is impossible to estimate the mischievous force of the multifarious superstitions which have been hereby engendered, or the different modes in which they silently operate amongst all classes of society, to keep up a kind of veneration for our ecclesiastical establishment.

They are, one and all, relics of Rome. They serve to multiply the ties by which the church and the world are bound together. They create a set of artificial spiritual wants, to which none but the clergy can minister. They call in the aid of the priest at every important and almost every trivial juncture of life. They go to beget and to maintain the notion that religion is something done in the church, and there only—the validity of which depends not on the spirit in which it is performed, but on the official virtue of the minister who assists in the performance of it. An abundant stock of apt illustrations of this is within reach. We have in view, however, an end, from which these would only at present divert the reader. To this end we must hurry forward; leaving him to recall, as he may do with ease, such observations of his own as may serve his turn.

It may not be amiss, then, for dissenters to consider that they have by no means shaken themselves clear of these state-church superstitions. In some respects the type of them may be modified by nonconformity, but substantially they are the same. Apostolical succession—that is, the ordination of ministers by ministers previously ordained, is to be found within the pale of dissent. The solemnisation of marriage, and the performance of a funeral service *within the walls of a place of worship*, are very generally looked upon as a duty which people, careful of a religious character, should never consent to forego. We are perpetually hearing complaints of the hardships inflicted upon dissenters by the refusal of clergymen to read the burial service over their graves, and by the barbarity of sextons who will not toll the bell at their funerals. Thousands are the married dames among us who would not for the world be seen out after confinement, before thanks have been publicly rendered for them at the chapel. There is a demi-semi-sacramentarianism in these matters very much in vogue, without, as well as within, the precincts of the establishment. Nonconformists are by no means without their class of ecclesiastiuncles—private, social, and civil matters connected by an arbitrary tie with public and ministerial celebration. And unfortunately the chapel-modification of these minor services does not avail to abate the superstitions with which they are ordinarily associated. The under current of feeling, whether among churchmen or dissenters, is the same; and up to the extent of its range of influence, the state-church gets the benefit of it. The sympathies—the vague, mystic, unaccountable feelings of both classes, commingle in these channels; and the tide which keeps a religious establishment afloat is swollen and heightened by this junction of waters.

These things, we doubt not, will be regarded by many as too trivial for serious notice; and we are not disposed to deny that, looking at them singly, they appear in this light. But take the whole mass of these half-domestic, half-ecclesiastical superstitions—and they will be found to constitute the lowermost stratum of soil into which the state-church strikes the innumerable fibres of its outspread root, and from which it draws up no small portion of its sap. Those tendencies to conform which bud forth in all directions—those tendrils which are ever stretching towards our national system of religion—and which, whenever chance brings them in contact with it, twine about it so naturally and so firmly, find their nourishment here. Our uprising youth of both sexes, but especially our females, filled with these pseudo-spiritual yearnings, and mistaking them for the breathings of religion, find to their surprise that the state church has anticipated their wants, and made a much fuller and more imposing provision for them than can be met with amongst dissenters. They look into the glass of church-of-Englandism, and see the features of their own minds reflected more clearly, and far more impressively, than they have been wont to do in nonconforming worship; and they think they see more beauty in the national system than in dissent, when, in truth, they only see more of themselves.

All these forms of spurious religious feeling which the established clergy take so much pains to preserve and multiply, and which, too

many of our own ministers tacitly sanction if they do not directly commend, we hold to be mischievous beyond calculation. The web of veneration for what is not venerable is woven out of these separate filaments, and the hearts of our own people are unsuspectingly shaped into sympathy with mere ecclesiasticism. Reliance upon ministerial aid, not to impart knowledge, but to conduct acceptable service, is unconsciously inspired. A subtle system of priesthood grows up, we scarce know how. Spiritual feeling must, at every turn of life, be presented to God upon the public altar; and the clergy, whether in or out of the establishment, must become the medium through whom the offering is made. With deep concern we have observed that priestism is growing within the precincts of nonconformity. A mediation which Christianity does not recognise begins to push itself above the surface even there. Religion is becoming more and more ecclesiastical, is running more and more into the form of superstition; and the natural consummation of this process is conformity to an authorised and "apostolical church."

This state of things furnishes another reason for convening a conference. These insidious evils require to be nipped in the bud. That our churches could after serious public discussion deliberately sanction them, refuse to discountenance them, is what we cannot as yet believe. But to send forth a condemnation of them, clothed with the authority of the whole body, offers itself as the only practicable means for putting a period to their growth, and of ultimately rooting them out of the soil. Be that as it may, whilst they remain unheeded, our state-church may defy extinction; and dissent will continue to be the seed-plot for a new and more vigorous race of national religionists.

REVEREND TITLES.

A CORRESPONDENT has favoured us with the following note:—

"To the Editor of the Nonconformist."

"SIR—Would you oblige me by stating the origin of preachers being styled 'reverend'? If a title of courtesy, is it not one which would be 'more honoured in the breach than the observance'—and, therefore, to be avoided by all nonconformists—all who value 'the dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion.' Your answer will oblige
Liverpool, June 2, 1842. A LIVERPOOL SUBSCRIBER."

The origin of the practice to which he alludes may be discovered, we fancy, amongst the rubbish of the dark ages, after the simplicity of Christianity had been lost. From the tone of our preceding article, it will be inferred that the use of it among dissenters is not at all in harmony with our views. It may be worn with a careless air, but, invariably and necessarily, it fosters in him who wears it regard for the "order," and encourages amongst them who see it not only worn, but generally prized, a blind veneration for mere authority. For our own part we have to confess inconsistency, but an inconsistency which we know not well how to avoid. In a newspaper recording facts, it seems important to give those facts in terms which shall be intelligible to all; and this title has now become so distinctive and so familiar to the ear of the public, that were we to drop it, as we should much prefer to do, our readers would often be unable to interpret the intelligence we put before them. We may mention, however, that the designations, Mr, Mrs, Madam, and Miss, are open to similar objections. They are all class distinctions, invented when manhood, and religion too, were smothered by civil and ecclesiastical tyranny.

On Thursday last, Mr Wm Ledger, leather cutter, was summoned by the churchwardens of St Mary's, Northgate, for the non-payment of his church rate, made on the 24th of July, 1840, and amounting to 10s. 6d. On being called on to show cause why he refused to pay his rate, Mr Ledger said he had several reasons. In addition to conscientious objections, which he was aware the magistrates could not entertain, he objected that the rate was made before a great portion of the former rate was collected; that sufficient time had not been given for the convening of the vestry, and consequently sufficient persons were not assembled in the vestry at the time to make a rate; that in consequence of there being so few persons assembled, the churchwardens sent to certain parties to come and sign the vestry book, one of whom was not a rate payer; and that the rate had been illegally expended. The bench, after some consultation, overruled his objections, and declared their determination to enforce the payment of the rate.

Last week the churchwardens of Pudsey obtained warrants of distress at the Bradford Court house against two poor men for the several sums of 54d. and 7d., said to be due from James Brown and William Farrar for church rates!

About three years since, Mr Edwin Richards and Mr William Jenkins, of Monmouth, were cited into the ecclesiastical court, for the non-payment of church rates, by the then churchwardens, Mr Dyke and Mr John Hyam. The defence of the parties was, that not having been summoned before the magistrates, or disputed the validity of the rate, or refused its payment, the ecclesiastical court had no jurisdiction, as the 53rd of George III., cap. 127, sec. 7, had handed the power over to the magistrates for all sums under £10. The ecclesias-

tical court, however, refused to admit this plea, and decided in favour of the churchwardens; upon which Mr Richards's case was selected to try the question, and a prohibition being served upon the ecclesiastical court, the case was moved into the Queen's bench. It came on for hearing about a month since, and was elaborately argued, the Attorney-general appearing for Mr Richards. The whole question was, whether the 53rd of George III. took away the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical court for all sums under £10; or whether there was a concurrent remedy. On Tuesday week, Lord Chief Justice Denman delivered the judgment of the Court in favour of the plaintiff, and by which the churchwardens will probably be saddled with the costs. At the period when these proceedings commenced, we animadverted upon what we then thought (and as has now been proved) to be the illegal course adopted by the churchwardens, and which appeared to us strongly to savor of the worst tincture of party feeling. Messrs Richards and Jenkins were not the only defaulters; but they are dissenters in creed and liberals in politics; and the officials of the day, giving way to a rabid sectarian spirit, instead of submitting their claim against the parties to the usual tribunal of local magistrates, put Messrs Richards and Jenkins into the ecclesiastical court at Hereford, for the sole purpose of involving them in heavy expenses. They probably find now, however, that they overshot their mark, and we trust, that their day of reckoning will act as a beacon to future functionaries in the performance of their duties. The decision of the Court of Queen's bench is a highly important one, as it affirms the object and intention of the act of parliament above referred to, the provisions of which the churchwardens, in the present case, set utterly at defiance. Lord Denman's judgment will be a valuable precedent.—*Monmouthshire Merlin.*

A handbill from which the following are extracts is in circulation in the parish of St Stephen, Bristol, of which the Rev. Charles Buck is rector, and Mr Joseph Wintle and Mr Thomas Fudge are churchwardens:—

"The above officials, or some of them, in the true spirit of intolerance, have seized and taken away from my warehouse a spring waggon, of the value of £30, for the payment of a church rate of 8s. 7d., which rate, I believe, in due season I shall be able to prove to have been illegally made.

"I do not reside in the parish, nor do I attend this church, and I conceive that the splendidly-dressed congregation who do attend ought to support their clergyman and place of worship, and that their calling upon a non-resident, or one who does not frequent their church, to contribute thereto, is so inequitable that it must sooner or later be rectified. In the mean time their enforcing a claim so unjust is an act of oppression.

"They have also seized from my neighbour, Mr Charles Toghill, also occupying a warehouse, a pair of trucks and other goods, value about £5, to pay a church rate of seven shillings and sixpence.

"Can such acts of a minister of peace and his supporters tend to promote the gospel of Christ?"

"T. Y. VENN."

"6, Tontine Warehouse, May 31, 1842."

"WHAT ARE CHURCH RATES?—A provision for enforcing the supply of those things used in public worship, which true worshippers, who deem them needful, are glad to supply freely; an unjust impost which circumscribes the Christian charities of the members of the established church, separates them from their fellow Christians, and causes them even to worship with the charge of offering that which costs them nothing, and which is not their own; a public confession that the church of England is either the poorest, the meanest, or the least beloved in Britain."

A vestry meeting was held at Rochdale on Thursday last, pursuant to notice, to make a church rate. The vicar presided. Mr Abraham Brierley moved, and Mr William Mills seconded, a resolution to the effect that a church rate of a halfpenny in the pound be made for the purpose of raising £126 11s. 8d. for the current expenses of the ensuing year. A halfpenny in the pound will raise £800 in the parish, being nearly £700 more than the estimated expense. Mr Barton moved an amendment, that no rate be granted; which Mr John Bright seconded, in a very animated speech. The vicar repeatedly interrupted both Mr Barton and Mr Bright, in their addresses to the meeting, which caused loud calls from the people to turn the vicar out of the chair, and put some one else in his situation. The chairman refused to put the amendment; when Mr Barton said that his friends would negative the original motion, which would have the desired effect. On a show of hands, there were perhaps fifty hands held up for the rate, and 1,000 against it.

On Thursday last a vestry meeting was held in St Mary's church, Whitechapel, to make a church rate. The churchwarden proposed a rate of threepence. The proposition led to a very animated discussion, in which Mr Coates, Mr G. Ofor, Mr Rich, and other highly respectable parishioners took an active part in opposition to the proposed rate. It seemed that a church rate of one penny in the pound was allowed last year, and in reply to a question from Mr Rich, as to what had become of the money so raised, a list of items was read out, which caused not a little sensation. Amongst them was a tavern-keeper, for communion wine, £16; organist, £40; bellows blower, £7; cleaning the communion plate, £2 2s.; washing surplices, £6; gratuity to the sexton, in addition to his salary, for extra attention to the church, £40. Mr Rich and others contended that this was a misappropriation of the rate, which was granted solely for the repairs of the church, and for no other purpose. The Rev. Mr Champness, the rector, expressed a hope that his dear and respected parishioners would grant the rate, and avoid all strife and contention in the parish. Mr Coates replied, and the proposition of a threepenny rate was negatived by a majority of nearly 3 to 1, and a penny rate granted.

Last week a numerous meeting of rate payers took place at the chapel in Garrison lane, Aston, near Birmingham, for the purpose of considering the recent proceedings of the churchwardens, Messrs Banks and Gough, and to take steps for the support of the Anti-church-rate society in the above parish. Mr Atkinson, secretary, announced the objects of the meeting, and read over a long list of persons, whose goods had been distrained and sold within the last few weeks. He also stated that twenty-seven new summonses were to be heard on Friday. The Rev. P. Sibree said he was induced to come forward, under a strong conviction of duty, to give a testimony against a most unrighteous and iniquitous law. He had suffered his goods to be taken, not to oppose the church, but because he felt conscientiously bound to resist the impost. He respected the laws, but he felt there was a higher court which he ought to obey, rather than any earthly tribunal. Five pounds worth of his goods had been seized, and he was prepared to suffer much more for the sake of opposing what he conceived to be contrary to justice and Christianity. He moved a resolution to the effect that the members of the society, who had the means, do now give donations to the funds of the society, to the amount of the church rate now sought to be executed. Councillor Cornforth seconded the resolution,

and handed in two sovereigns as a donation. Several persons then came forward, and paid to the secretary what was jocosely termed the new voluntary church rate, to which were added donations amounting to a considerable sum.

In an article on "Religious Instruction in Workhouses," the *Leeds Mercury* says the Poor Law commissioners have issued the following order:—

"No inmate of any workhouse shall be suffered to be present at any religious service conducted by a dissenting minister, or to be present at any interview between a dissenting minister, not of their own persuasion, and a pauper, how willing and desirous soever, to join in such worship, or share in such instruction!"

This monstrous prohibition would seem to have been somewhat softened in practice, as the commissioners say in their seventh report:—

"We have not thought it necessary to object to the indiscriminate presence of protestant dissenters of all persuasions at the divine service performed in a workhouse by a protestant dissenting minister."

"A Wesleyan pauper might, therefore," says the writer in the *Mercury*, "attend a sermon from a Baptist minister, and a dissenting pauper of any denomination might attend the services of a church clergyman; but a church pauper would be altogether forbidden to attend the services of any dissenting minister whatever! The pretence on which this shameful restriction is justified, is a fear 'lest paupers, during their residence in a workhouse, should be exposed to attempts made for the purpose of changing their religious opinions.' A more absurd fear never existed. The great thing to be feared in workhouses is a want of faithful, zealous, and kind religious instructors; and certain we are that, if paupers are prevented from receiving the instructions of dissenting ministers, they will be deprived of the aid of many of their truest and kindest friends. In the Leeds workhouse none but dissenting ministers now preach, owing to the intolerant and arrogant determination of the established clergy not to preach there, unless they have the pulpit altogether to themselves. The workhouse is regularly attended by the Wesleyan, Independent, and Baptist ministers, in rotation. But we suppose this will be put an end to; and, instead of the paupers generally attending these ministrations, as they now do gladly, the church paupers will be prohibited from hearing the dissenting ministers, and a chaplain must be paid to have the superintendence of the workhouse."

A contest is going on in the university of Oxford quite as anxious and earnest as the late struggle for the poetry professorship. It will be remembered that in 1836, when Dr Hampden was appointed Regius Professor of Divinity in Oxford university, a large majority of the members of convocation condemned the doctrines contained in a sermon which the professor had previously published, and discountenanced attendance upon his lectures. A short time since the board of heads of houses announced their intention of moving to rescind this resolution; and upon this becoming known, a strong and determined opposition to the re-instatement of Dr Hampden in certain privileges attached to his office, but of which he was deprived by the statute of the 5th of May, 1836, on the ground of his unsound theological opinions, immediately manifested itself. A protest was signed by thirty or forty resident members of convocation, who urged the withdrawal of the proposition. The Hebdomadal board, however, were inflexible in their resolution to submit the matter to convocation, and a motion was made in convocation on Tuesday, the 7th instant, to repeal the statute of May 5, 1836, expressing a want of confidence in the professor; this motion, however, was lost by a majority of 115, the numbers being—placets, 219; non-placets, 334. In reference to this decision the *Sun* observes:—

"The uproar which the contending theological factions have been for some time keeping up at Oxford is stilled for the present. The Puseyites have gained a complete victory over the Hampdenites and the heads of houses. By a majority of 115, in a convocation of 553 members of the university, who had been collected from all quarters, it has been decided not to rescind the statute passed six years ago against Dr Hampden. Till another occasion for a contest arises, the parties will be quiet. If the Puseyites suffered a temporary defeat by the rejection of their candidate for the professorship of poetry, they have now taken an ample vengeance on their opponents. They have gained strength by their former defeat, and, as the bishop of Oxford in his Puseyite charge said, the authors of the 'Tracts for the Times' have thriven by persecution. The Puseyites at present hold the power of the university in their hands. Now, we may look for vigils, and fast days, and all the other popish ceremonial which still form a part of the common prayer book, though neither people nor priests thought of practising them till the Puseyite revival. We shall soon have them all enforced, if the people will submit to them. Perhaps—and we mention this that our readers may not lose all hope—as the church in the south of the island approximates to popery, the kirk in the north may recede from it; and that betwixt the two bodies of priests the public will by and by fall into the flowery and sweet garden of mental independence. The contentions of the clerical bodies, north and south, must in the end have a wholesome influence on the public mind."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PROPER SPHERE OF GOVERNMENT.

LETTER I.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR—Things of the first importance—principles influencing all the transactions of a country—principles involving the weal or woe of nations, are very generally taken for granted by society. When a certain line of conduct, however questionable may be its policy—however momentous may be its good or evil results, has been followed by our ancestors, it usually happens that the great bulk of mankind continue the same course of action, without ever putting to themselves the question, Is it right? Custom appears to have a very enviable power of coming to conclusions upon most debatable points, without a moment's consideration—of turning propositions of a very doubtful character into axioms—and of setting aside almost self-evident truths as unworthy of consideration.

Of all subjects thus cavalierly treated, the fundamental principles of legislation are perhaps the most important. Politicians—all members of the community who have the welfare of their fellow men at heart, have their hopes, opinions, and wishes centered in the actions of government. Does it not behove them, then, fully to understand the nature, the intention, the proper sphere of action of a government? Before forming opinions upon the best measures to be adopted by a legislative body, it is necessary that well defined views of the power of that body should be formed—to understand how far it may go consistently with its constitution—to know what it may do and what it may not do. And yet, how few men have ever given the matter any serious consideration; how few even of those who are interested in the affairs of society ever put to themselves the question—Is there any boundary to the interference of government, and, if so, what is that boundary?

One class of men would persuade you, that it would be well if all the turnpike roads in the kingdom were kept in repair by the legislature; others would saddle the nation with a medical establishment, and preserve the public health by legislation; and a third party maintains that government should make railways for Ireland at the public expense. The possibility of there being any impropriety in meddling with these things never suggests itself; government always has exercised the liberty of universal interference, and nobody ever questioned its right to do so. Our ancestors, good people, thought it quite reasonable that the executive should have unlimited power (or probably, they never troubled themselves to think about it at all); and as they never made any objection, we, in our wise veneration for the "good old times," suppose that all is as it should be.

Everything in nature has its laws. Inorganic matter has its dynamical properties, its chemical affinities; organic matter, more complex, more easily destroyed, has also its governing principles. As with matter in its integral form, so with matter in its aggregate; animate beings have their laws as well as the matter whence they are derived. Man, as an animate being, has functions to perform, and has organs for performing those functions; he has instincts to be obeyed, and the means of obeying those instincts; and so long as he performs those functions, as he obeys those instincts, as he bends to the laws of his nature, so long does he remain in health. All disobedience to these laws, all transgression, produces its own punishment. Nature will be obeyed.

As with man viewed physically, so with man viewed spiritually. Mind has its laws as well as matter. The mental faculties have their individual spheres of action in the great business of life; and upon their proper development, and the due performance of their duties, depend the moral integrity, the intellectual health of the individual. Psychical laws must be obeyed as well as physical ones; and disobedience as surely brings its punishment in the one case as in the other.

As with man individually, so with man socially. Society as certainly has its governing principles as man has. They may not be so easily traced, so readily defined. Their action may be more complicated, and it may be more difficult to obey them; but, nevertheless, analogy shows us that they must exist. We see nothing created but what is subject to invariable laws given by the Almighty, and why should society be an exception? We see, moreover, that beings have volition, are healthy and happy, so long only as they act in accordance with those laws; and why should not the same thing be true of mankind as a mass?

This point conceded, it follows that the whole welfare of mankind depends upon a thorough knowledge of social principles, and an entire obedience to them. It becomes of vital importance to know what institutions are necessary to the prosperity of nations; to know what are the duties of those institutions; to draw the boundaries of their action; to take care that they perform their functions properly; and especially to see that they are not called upon, not allowed, to perform duties for which they were not intended, for which they are not fitted.

The legislature is the most important of all national institutions, and as such it claims our first attention in the investigation of social laws. An attempt to arrive at first principles, from the study of existing governments, with all their complex and unnatural arrangements, would be a work of endless perplexity, and one from which it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to deduce any satisfactory conclusion. To obtain clear ideas we must consider the question abstractly; we must suppose society in a primitive condition; we must view circumstances and requirements as they would naturally arise; and we shall then be in a condition to judge properly of the relation which should exist between a people and a government.

Let us, then, imagine a number of men living together without any recognised laws—without any checks upon their actions save those imposed by their own fears of consequences—what is the result? The weak—those who have the least strength, or the least influence, are oppressed by the more powerful: these, in their turn, experience the tyranny of those above them, and even the most influential are subject to the combined vengeance of those whom they have injured. Every man, therefore, soon comes to the conclusion that his individual interest, as well as that of the community at large, will be best served by entering into some common bond of protection: all agree to become amenable to the decisions of their fellows, and to obey certain general arrangements. Gradually the population increases, their disputes become more numerous, and they find that it will be more convenient to depute the power to one or more individuals, who shall be maintained by the rest, in consideration of their time being devoted to the business of the public. Here we see a government springing naturally out of the requirements of society; but what are those requirements? Is the government instituted for the purpose of regulating trade—of dictating to each man where he shall buy and where he shall sell? Do they wish to be told what religion they must believe; what forms and ceremonies they must practise; or how many times they must attend church on a Sunday? Is the education of the people the object contemplated? Do they ask instruction in the administration of their charity—to be told to whom they shall give, and how much, and in what manner they shall give it? Do they require their means of communication—their roads and railways—designed and constructed for them? Do they create a supreme power to direct their conduct in domestic affairs—to tell them at what part of the year they shall kill their oxen, and how many servings of meat they shall have at a meal? In short, do they want a government because they see that the Almighty has been so negligent in his arrangements of social laws that everything will go wrong unless they are continually interfering? No; they know, or they ought to know, that the laws of society are of such a nature that minor evils will rectify themselves; that there is in society, as in every other part of creation, that beautiful self-adjusting principle which will keep everything in equilibrium; and, moreover, that as the interference of man in external nature destroys that equilibrium, and produces greater evils than those to be remedied, so the attempt to regulate all the actions of a people by legislation will entail little else but misery and confusion.

What, then, do they want a government for? Not to regulate commerce; not to educate the people; not to teach religion; not to administer charity; not to make roads and railways; but simply to defend the natural rights of man—to protect person and property—to prevent the aggressions of the powerful upon the weak; in a word, to administer justice. This is the natural, the original office of government; it was not intended to do less, it ought not to be allowed to do more.

Derby, May 31, 1842.

HERBERT SPENCER.

* "We remember a religious society which, in its laws, declared that it was instituted to promote the goodness of God; and, truly it may be said, that enactments against atheism are passed upon the pretence of endeavouring to promote his existence."—*Sidney Smith's Phrenology*, p. 8.

† It is said that the statute book still contains enactments on these points.

SOLAR SPOTS.—About half way between the eastern edge of the sun's disc and its centre, a very beautiful dark spot may now be seen, travelling towards the right, accompanied by the usual luminous border; and may be distinctly seen (when the atmosphere proves favourable) with telescopes of moderate power, having the eye protected with a piece of dark coloured glass.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS FOR THE WEEK.

Church rates, for abolition of, 1.	Mines, against employment of females and children in, 2.
Cattle, meat, &c., against importation of, 3.	Marriages (Ireland) to make valid, 2.
Coals, against proposed duty on, 2.	Maynooth college, against further grant, 6.
Education (Ireland), for alteration of system, 10.	Oaths, for abolition of, 9.
Factories, for limiting the hours of labour in, 59.	Poor Law Amendment act, for repeal of, 13.
Lord's day, for better observance on railways, 24.	— for alteration of, 6.
	— bill, against, 12.
	— against repeal of Gilbert's act, 6.
	Roman Catholics, for equal civil rights of, 4.

PUBLIC BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

BILLS PRESENTED, AND READ A FIRST TIME.	
1. Law of Evidence bill.	2. Justices Jurisdiction bill.
BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.	
1. Sugar Duties bill.	2. Sudbury Disfranchisement bill.
CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.	
1. Customs acts.	4. Slave Trade Treaties bill.
2. Slave Trade Suppression (Hayti) bill.	5. Double Costs bill.
3. Slave Trade Abolition (Argentine Confederation) bill.	6. Sugar Duties bill.
BILLS READ A THIRD TIME, AND PASSED.	
1. Witnesses Indemnity bill.	3. Slave Trade Abolition (Argentine Confederation) bill.
2. Slave Trade Suppression (Hayti) bill.	4. Slave Trade Treaties bill.

SUBSTANCE OF CONVERSATIONS.

THE SCOTCH CHURCH.—On Friday evening, Sir JAMES GRAHAM, in answer to Mr FOX MAULE, said that it was not the intention of her Majesty's ministers to introduce any measure with reference to the Scotch church this session.

THE LIGHT GOLD COINAGE.—On the same evening Mr CHILDERS asked a question respecting the proclamation that had been lately issued for calling in the gold coin. That proclamation had already caused very considerable inconvenience, and nobody knew how to pay their just debts. He wished to know, further, as to the practice at the bank. The bank, if you took them a light sovereign, weighed it, cut it in two, and then said, "You may go and sell it where you can." Was it with the knowledge and sanction of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that they treated light coin in this way at the bank, and how were persons to act on having their gold coin clipped as he had described? The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the proclamation which had been recently issued was a repetition of a proclamation which it had been usual to issue, though not very recently, no doubt, warning the public of the weight below which gold coin could not be taken. Great complaints had been made that the gold coin in circulation at present was below weight; and it was, therefore, thought necessary to call the attention of the public to the fact, and to make arrangements with the bank of England, by which they agreed to receive light coin at the rate of £3 17s. 10½d. the ounce, the mint price of gold coin. Mr BERNAL said, the complaint was that sums under £50 might not be presented at the bank so as to receive in return a value corresponding to the weight, and they all knew that under this regulation a vast proportion of the diurnal trade of the metropolis ran a risk of losing considerably in dealing with private parties for their light coin. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought that most of those persons had private bankers, through whom they could dispose of their light coin.

DUTY ON COAL.—On Monday evening, in answer to a question from Mr HUTT respecting the proposed duty on the exportation of coal, Sir ROBERT PEEL intimated that the government have altered their original determination, and intend to lay a duty of 2s. on round and of 1s. on screened coal.

GOLD COINAGE.—On the same evening, in answer to Mr CHILDERS, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER took the opportunity of dispelling the public delusion as to the extreme depreciation of the gold coinage. It seems that the utmost depreciation does not exceed from one and a quarter to one and a half per cent., so that a deduction of threepence from the value of any light sovereign is the utmost that should be exacted.

RIOTS AT ENNIS.—On the same evening Mr O'CONNELL asked if there would be any objection to laying the coroner's inquisition on the table of the house, relating to the dreadful transactions at Ennis, in Ireland. Sir ROBERT PEEL said that the Irish government had promptly sent down a barrister to investigate the whole matter, and as the parties implicated by the coroner's inquest must take their trial, he hoped that nothing would be asked for which might tend to prejudice the proceedings.

DEBATES.

Wednesday, June 8.

THE TARIFF.

The House was occupied with the tariff during the evening, commencing with the duty on cotton goods. Mr MANGLES moved an amendment upon the government proposition, to the effect that the duty upon these goods, of and from British possessions, should be £3 10s. 0d. Mr GLADSTONE opposed the motion, and on a division it was negatived by a majority of 56 to 42.

Mr STUART WORTLEY asked for a larger protection to damask and diaper linen, but the original duty was agreed to.

On the article of cotton wool, proposed in the tariff to be charged 2s. 11d. per cwt., Dr BOWRING moved to impose only the nominal duty of one penny. He dwelt upon the severe and extensive distress of the manufacturing classes as an all powerful reason for this relief. Mr MARK PHILIPS seconded the motion. Mr GLADSTONE admitted that the reasons adduced for this motion would be quite sufficient if there was a surplus revenue; but should this reduction upon cotton wool be agreed to, together with the reduction upon sheep's wool, which must needs accompany it, the country would have to provide for a deficiency of £800,000. He did not entertain any great apprehension of foreign competition in this branch of manufacture. After a brief discussion the amendment was rejected by 97 to 44.

On all imports of sheep's and lamb's wool, Mr C. WOOD moved that the duty, instead of 1d. per lb., should be 1s. per cwt. He showed a diminution in our export of woollen cloth, and argued that the remedy must be sought in the cheapening of the raw material. Mr BECKETT seconded the motion. Mr GLADSTONE defended the higher duty on

the score of revenue, as in the case of cotton wool. Material relief, however, was given to the woollen manufacture by the reductions made upon various articles used in it, such as vegetable oils and dye stuffs, to an amount in all as large as the duty on the wool itself. Several members connected with Yorkshire followed, and the committee divided, sustaining the higher duty by 122 to 65.

Mr G. W. WOOD moved a similar amendment respecting wool of the value of less than 1s. per pound, which was not more successful than the previous motion, being rejected by a majority of 96 to 47.

The other items, in chapter 12, were then agreed to, and the committee adjourned.

Friday, June 10.

NOTTINGHAM WRIT.

Sir R. INGLIS moved the issuing of the writ for a new election for Nottingham. He contended that there was no reason for continuing the suspension of the writ. Nottingham had not been proved to be guilty of bribery, and in fact there was nothing upon which to found proceedings against it.

In the present case, there was nothing but the allegation of an hon. member rising in his place and very dramatically pointing his fingers at his friends on his own side of the house and his enemies on the other, and, resting only on his own *ipse dixit*, declaring certain boroughs to be tainted with corruption, and that certain members representing those boroughs had been parties to proceedings by which such corruption was kept from the knowledge of the House, and that the House in its judicial character was deprived of the pleasure and prevented from exercising the duty of punishing that corruption. Now, the historical statement of the facts appeared to be this:—On the 4th of May a committee of that house, which had been appointed to determine the merits of the petition against the election for the borough of Nottingham, declared the right hon. baronet who now sat for that place and Sir George Larpent duly elected. That was the case as it appeared upon the records of the proceedings of the House.

He denied that the absence of Sir G. Larpent was evidence against this view of the case.

From what had already been said upon the subject it might be supposed, he hoped not by a majority of that House, that Sir G. Larpent had withdrawn his presence from that house for the sake of avoiding any proceedings that might be instituted by the hon. member for Bath. It was a fact, however, of which he (Sir R. Inglis) had not been aware till it was communicated to him by this letter, that for five weeks before the date of the report of the committee Sir G. Larpent had been confined by a severe medical and surgical malady—that during that whole time he had not been able to walk—that he had been almost entirely confined to his room, and that he had not been in the house of Commons since March. He begged to be understood as not meaning to assert, or to insinuate—on the contrary, he repudiated the idea—that Sir G. Larpent was induced to accept the Chiltern Hundreds in consequence of his state of health—he did not assert that, nor did he insinuate it, nor did he desire the hon. and learned member to believe it. He did not require that eloquent look from the hon. and learned gentleman. He was asserting, not that Sir G. Larpent had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds from any such motive, but he wished to rescue that gentleman from the imputation of avoiding the question. He admitted that the case was as good as if Sir G. Larpent were in as good health and vigour as any hon. member of that house.

He considered it no evidence of general bribery prevailing in a borough because the sitting member retired when charged with bribery. The present inquiries into compromises left no chance of escape; for if the member refused to answer, he was condemned by his silence, and if he answered he was convicted by his own confessions. He had presented a petition from many hundreds of the Nottingham electors who were innocent of bribery; and they urged that it was gross injustice to deprive them of the right of representation. This suspension of the writ went to punish a hundred innocent persons, that ten guilty might not escape. He demanded the issuing of the writ as a right, and did not ask it as a favour.

Mr GALLY KNIGHT seconded the motion, and ridiculed Mr Roebuck as a person who wished to be thought the real Simon Pure.

Mr ROEBUCK refuted Mr Knight's personal attack, and then replied to Sir R. Inglis. He contended that the alleged want of legal proof of bribery ought not to weigh with the House.

I have charged certain members in this house with a particular proceeding, which they have not had the courage to deny. Some acknowledged it, while others refused to answer; but in the case of Nottingham, I said that a compromise had been entered into. I said that bribery had been charged against the sitting members, and that for the purpose of avoiding the investigation into that bribery it was agreed that one of those members should retire; and accordingly one of them, on the very night of the arrangement, did accept the Chiltern Hundreds. What said the right hon. baronet the member for Tamworth? Why, that this was a circumstance pregnant with suspicion. I appeal, therefore, not to that sort of technical knowledge so much resorted to by the hon. member for Oxford, but to the common sense of the House, in justification of the course I have pursued. I am not a casuist. I am a lawyer, it is true, but not in this house. In this house I am a legislator, acting upon that sort of knowledge which is of service to the country.

He had taken no part in the debates on the issuing of the writs for the places where inquiry was pending; nor had he voted on those occasions. He knew not why he had been attacked, he had used no influence upon the votes of the House upon any of the writs; he presumed they had been guided in their decisions by the wish of their master, Sir R. Peel.

Sir R. PEEL denied that he had used any influence on these judicial questions, but that of reason. He thought each case must be decided on its own merits, and no general rule could be laid down. With respect to Nottingham the following was the view he took of the circumstances.

The House had determined to appoint a committee of inquiry into certain alleged corrupt compromises of election petitions, and under the circumstances it was stated to the House that the proceedings before the Nottingham committee had concluded, and that they had been brought to a close in consequence of a compromise of the nature described. It was also alleged, that there had been extensive bribery at Nottingham, and that in consequence that further inquiry should be made. The Nottingham election committee, almost at the same time, reported to the House, that the two sitting members had been rightly returned as representatives in parliament for the borough, but it was found the very next day that one of those hon. members had vacated his seat. Now, certainly it was possible that that circumstance might be accounted for. It might be said, as had been hinted to-night, that that hon. member retired in consequence of ill-health ("No, no," from Sir R. Inglis). Well, then, certainly if that were not meant to be implied, he did not quite understand why any reference to ill-health should have been made at all. If it had been meant that ill-health prevented the hon. member from attending the house, then he could have understood his hon. friend when he referred to it, but as the question stood he must set aside that consideration. Well, then, he understood the hon. member for Bath to say this was not only a vacant seat, of which indeed they had conclusive proof, but a bond had been given, or else a sum of money had passed, for the purpose of insuring the return of another member for Nottingham of opposite politics to the hon. member who retired. Then the question arose of issuing the writ. Why, he must say, that under these circumstances, when they heard of £4,000 or £5,000 being paid or received, the meaning of which was to obtain and insure the return of a member of opposite political principles to the member retiring—when, he said, he heard of such statements, he must say he thought they ought not to issue the writ; and, further, that there was a fair cause for inquiry by the House; the more especially, too, as the rights of the electors would not be prejudiced. He must say this, that to find a member seated by the return of the committee, then to find that there was a retirement immediately subsequent, together with an allegation that a sum of money had been paid—finding all this, he must say, that he retained his opinion that it would not be for the credit of the House of Commons that such statement should be made and that no inquiry should be instituted. On that principle he should give his vote against the motion.

Mr S. CRAWFORD thought the House was not possessed of fair and just grounds for deciding in favour of the further suspension of the writ. If he thought the issuing of the writ would interfere with or prevent the inquiry, he would oppose it, but as he did not think it would have that effect he would support it as an act of justice to the electors.

Mr WYNN also supported the issuing of the writ; and after a few words in explanation from Sir R. INGLIS and Sir R. PEEL the House divided, when there appeared for the issuing of the writ, 41; against it, 136; majority, 95.

THE TARIFF.

The House then went into committee on the Customs Duties bill, and schedule 13, which related to glass and earthenware, passed without discussion.

Upon schedule 14 being proposed, which had reference to silk manufactures, Mr GRIMSDITCH objected to the alteration in the duty upon dyed silk, and said he should move that the duty remain as it at present existed. Mr BROCKLEHURST seconded the amendment, which was supported by Mr ATTWOOD, and opposed by Mr GLADSTONE. On a division it was negatived by a majority of 218.

Dr BOWRING moved that the duty on foreign manufactured silk goods be reduced to an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent. Sir R. PEEL opposed the motion on the ground that the proposed reduction would interfere with the negotiation of the commercial treaty with France. Mr LABOUCHERE expressed an opinion that it would not be wise to throw any obstacle in the way of the treaty to which the right hon. baronet had alluded. Mr HUME likewise considered it inexpedient to press the motion on the present occasion. After a few observations from Mr WILLIAMS and Lord HOWICK, the amendment was withdrawn, and the original motion assented to.

On the article of ladies dresses, Mr HUME proposed a reduction; but he did not persevere, and the original proposition was carried. The schedule of silks was then passed, and the committee adjourned.

Monday, June 13.

THE TARIFF.

After some preliminary business had been disposed of, the House resolved itself into committee on the Customs acts.

Mr MITCHELL proposed that the duty on cables be raised from £6 to £8. After some discussion, Mr Mitchell's amendment was negatived on a division by a majority of 163 to 35. The remaining items in schedule 15 were then agreed to.

Upon the items in schedule 16, relating to marbles, stones, bricks, &c., being read, Mr G. BANKES proposed "that the duties on the importation of the following articles shall not cease and determine, but continue as heretofore—viz., stones not particularly enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty." Mr CHRISTIE opposed the motion. He said the alteration would be beneficial not only to the proprietors of quarries, but to the workmen. Mr GLADSTONE said the arrangement had been made for the benefit of the public, without reference to any particular locality. Mr BANKES said he would not divide the committee on the question, and the item was agreed to. The other items of the schedule were then severally agreed to.

On schedule 17, comprising the articles of coffee, cocoa, tea, and tobacco, being proposed, Lord HOWICK moved that the duty on foreign coffee be sevenpence, instead of the government proposition of eightpence, a pound. He contended that the government were proposing a duty of 230 per cent. on the value of the article, while, as between foreign and colonial coffee, it created a differential duty of 115 per cent., an amount of protection which would unnaturally stimulate colonial production, and be ultimately injurious. He would rather have proposed a duty of 6d. on foreign, and 3d. on British colonial coffee; but as he would be met with the argument of a loss of revenue, he confined himself to his present proposition, which would give a material relief to the consumer, without seriously affecting the revenue.

Mr GLADSTONE admitted that no serious objections could be brought against the proposition on its own grounds; but there were various considerations which induced the government to resist it, the chief of which was the present state of our commercial negotiations with other countries growing coffee, and with whom we might hereafter make favourable conditions for the introduction of our manufactures, in return for a reduction of duty on their coffee.

Mr HUME supported Lord Howick's proposition, and regretted he did not go farther.

Sir R. PEEL admitted that, amongst philosophers, it was doubtless sound philosophy that we should buy as cheap and sell as dear as we could. But as we were not dealing with philosophers, but with nations whose protected interests were strong, we should not lightly throw away advantages which we possessed for appealing to their sense of common advantage, with a view to the extending of the market for our manufactures. For instance, the unwise proposition of the French government to raise the duty on our linen yarns was creating a great sensation in the wine-growing districts of the south of France.

Some discussion followed, in which Mr HAWES, Dr BOWRING, Mr F. T. BARING, Mr VILLIERS, and one or two other members took part. On a division, the amendment was rejected by 81 to 48.

Lord SANDON then brought forward an amendment, the purport of which was to admit all foreign coffee now in bond, and which shall arrive on or before the 1st of August next, at the duty of 7d. on the pound. The object was to relieve merchants who held large stocks of foreign coffee imported under the present system, and who, under the new differential rates of the tariff, would be exposed to disadvantage. Mr GLADSTONE could not admit the force of arguments based solely on individual claims. In all these changes, there must be individual cases of temporary hardship, which, however, could not stand in the way of the general interest. After some discussion Sir R. PEEL contended that no sufficient grounds had been made out for this claim. It would have been impossible to have carried the tariff, had regard been paid to individual interests. The amendment was negatived by 133 to 69.

Mr T. DUNCOMBE proposed that the duty on "corks squared for rounding," be assimilated to the duty on the raw material; namely, one shilling the ton. This, after some discussion, was rejected, on a division, by 137 to 81.

Dr BOWRING then proposed an *ad valorem* duty of twenty per cent. on straw hats and plaiting, instead of the government duty of 8s. 6d.

per pound on straw hats, and 7s. 6d. on straw plaiting. This was negatived without a division.

On foreign wines and spirits, Dr BOWRING asked for an assurance from Sir R. Peel, that when France should indicate a reciprocal spirit, the English government would accede to a diminution of the duties. Sir R. PEEL had no difficulty in giving this assurance. The committee then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Friday night the Income Tax bill was read a second time, and it was agreed that the discussion on the measure, and on the amendment of the Marquis of Lansdowne (postponed in consequence of the sudden illness of the noble lord), should be taken on going into committee.

On Monday night in answer to a question by Lord BEAUMONT, Lord WHARNCLIFFE said that the average loss on gold coin sent to the mint would not be more than 1½ or 2 per cent. The government had given its attention to the best mode in which the exchange both in London and the country could be made.

The further consideration of the Income Tax bill was postponed until Friday.

Lord CAMPBELL then brought forward his motion relative to the case of the Scotch witness, whose evidence in a recent trial at Stirling had been repudiated on the ground of his religious opinions. After narrating the facts of the case, he contended that the course which had been pursued was contrary to the received and admitted law of England, as established by rule and precedent, and that if the law of Scotland did not assimilate in this matter with the law of England, it ought to be altered.

The LORD CHANCELLOR had communicated with the Scotch judges who vindicated the course which had been pursued on the occasion referred to by affirming its conformity with the law of Scotland. He (the Lord Chancellor) gave no opinion as to the wisdom or policy of the law; it was enough that, in the administration of justice, it had not been violated.

Several of the law lords took part in the discussion, Lords DENMAN, BROUGHAM, &c., which was closed by Lord CAMPBELL expressing a hope that it would not be forgotten that it was the opinion of all their lordships who had taken part in the debate, that the proceedings which had taken place at Stirling would have been stopped by the law of England; and that there was every reason to believe that the law of the two countries was the same. The amendment was then withdrawn.

GENERAL POLITICS.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

The session of the Chambers was closed on Saturday, and the royal ordinance for their dissolution appeared in the *Moniteur* of Sunday. The convocation of the electoral colleges stood fixed for the 9th of July, and that of the new Chamber for the 3rd of August following. The Chamber of Peers passed on Thursday the budget of expenses by a majority of 123 to 12.

The *Journal des Debats* of Friday publishes an article on the proposed increase of the import duty upon foreign linens and threads, in which it contends that England, levying a tax of 400 per cent. on French wines, and of 700 on brandies, would with a bad grace complain of France, raising the duties on foreign linens and threads to 15 or 20 per cent. as a protection for a manufacture just springing into existence, it proceeds in the following strain:—

"Twenty per cent! Why, it is the minimum of the English tariff! England keeps up duties of from 20 to 30 per cent. to protect her cotton and woollen manufactures, in which she is without a rival; and she is astonished, forsooth, that we should endeavour to shelter our first attempts at linen weaving by machinery, by a duty of 20 per cent. Were this pretension put forward seriously—and we are confident that such will not be the case—it would deserve to be treated with severity. But whether it be serious or not, we repeat that the determination of the ministry is irrevocable. As to Belgium, we do not see what she can gain by the maintenance of the actual state of things, for, day by day, her threads are banished from our market to the profit of England. The Belgian Minister of the Interior has announced that negotiations have been commenced to protect Belgian manufactures from the effects of the royal ordinance which is to be issued. Belgium, therefore, in place of being injured, has a chance of being benefited. We, for our parts, desire most ardently that she may obtain the exemption which she asks for, for she has a thousand claims on us for an exceptional treatment. To sum up the whole circumstances of the case, we have to say that a wise and indispensable measure is about to take place. Unless some foreign governments, particularly those of England and Belgium, be swayed by the blindest and most intolerant selfishness, there is no bad consequence to be expected from it. But, whatever may be the language of those governments, our own has taken its resolution. Such is our situation—simple, but sound and honourable."

The *Toulonnais* of the 7th inst. announces that Abdel Kader had re-appeared in the province of Algiers at the head 200 horsemen, having left the rest of his troops on the frontiers of Morocco, under the orders of El Barkani and Sidi Embdarach. The Emir was going to join Ben Salem and the Marabout Ben Sadoud, with the intention of attacking the French in the east of the regency.

SPAIN.

A despatch was received by the French government on Friday, with news from Madrid to the 7th, which is a later date than the intelligence received direct. It says, "On the 6th, General Rodil accepted the ministry of war, and undertook to form a cabinet, of which he is to be president. An attempt to proclaim the constitution of 1812 has been made at Burgos. General Hoyos was sent from Madrid with troops to repress this attempt. The government has published energetic circulars against all movements of the kind."

The *Morning Chronicle* says:—"It seems that the proclamations of the Spanish Regent for money to pay the two *semestres* of interest were issued on an understanding with those capitalists who had engaged with Surra y Rull. That minister's resignation will thus make no difference. All the various parties in the cortes were consulted, and all agreed that faith should be kept with the English creditor by whatever minister should succeed to the finance department. The fives with the 11 coupons, were 31 in Madrid on the 3rd. Three per cents. 22 for time. On the 4th, the fives at one moment reached 35, but almost immediately afterwards fell to 31, and not a bargain done in the threes."

PORTUGAL.

Advices from Lisbon have arrived to the 6th inst. Neither the commercial nor the slave trade treaty came signed by this packet, another delay having taken place in the completion of the slave trade treaty. Both the government and the Council of State had determined in favour of the signature of the treaties, which is postponed, from the Duke of Palmella requiring an alteration in the slave trade treaty, respecting the revision of the right of search, the principle of which is now required to be admitted in a way quite beyond Lord Howard's power to accede to. The matter has, therefore, been referred home, and the commercial treaty is also in abeyance until the other has been signed.

Senor Aguilar, the Spanish minister, had been summoned home to assist in the formation of a new ministry at Madrid. The French minister, M. de Varrennes, was also about to leave Lisbon, and the Pluton war steamer had arrived there to convey him to France. The Alban British war steamer had arrived at Lisbon, from Plymouth, with sailors for the Indus, which was to leave for the Mediterranean.

DOMESTIC.

METROPOLITAN.

The Knightsbridge Complete Suffrage association held its weekly meeting last Wednesday evening, at Thornton's coffee-house. Mr Thomas was called to the chair. A secretary and treasurer were elected by show of hands, and a committee, consisting of four electors and five non-electors, chosen by ballot. A letter was read by the secretary, Mr Westerton, which he had received from Nottingham, signed by "An honest Elector," who described himself as a supporter of "honest John Walters," in answer to the association's address to the electors of that town. If to afford amusement was the object of the writer, we must acknowledge he was eminently successful, as Mr Westerton was repeatedly interrupted in reading it by bursts of laughter from the meeting. After the dispatch of other business the meeting separated.

A court of common council was held on Thursday, for the dispatch of business. The report of a committee was brought up, which stated that Mr. Pearson, who had withdrawn from the contest for the office of town-clerk under an arrangement with Mr. Sergeant Merewether, was quite justified in so doing; and that the privileges of the court had not been violated. The report was adopted.

At the 38th anniversary of the London Female Penitentiary, held on Friday at Pentonville, the report stated that since the formation of the institution, in 1807, no less than 2640 females had been admitted. A magnificent donation of £1000 from an anonymous gentleman had lately enriched the institution.

The ballot for a director to the East India Company, in the room of Lieut. Colonel Patrick Vans Agnew, deceased, commenced on Wednesday morning at nine o'clock. The candidates were Major James Oliphant, Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., and J. Clarmont Whiteman, Esq. The numbers at the close were—For Macnaghten, 785; Oliphant, 782; Whiteman, 521.

It is almost impossible to describe the inconvenience, annoyance, and confusion created throughout the metropolis by the publication of Her Majesty's proclamation relative to the present gold currency. These have been felt more or less every day since that document was published; but on Saturday last they were at their height. It is hardly necessary to observe that most of the working classes in London are paid on Saturday; too many of them not till a very late hour. Upon these classes the rumours which had been in circulation for the two or three days previously had no practical effect until they came into the markets on Saturday to purchase their necessaries for the coming week. They then found to their surprise and annoyance, that most of the shops refused to take any gold whatever, and others would only change a sovereign upon a deduction of a shilling or sixpence, whether the coin was heavy or light. We allude particularly to the populous districts of Lambeth, the London, Borough, and Kent roads, and down to Bermondsey.—*Times*.

From the returns made by Mr. Braidwood, of the Brigade force, of the number of fires that occurred in the metropolis and its suburbs, it appears, that during the last five months, from the 1st of January to the 1st of June, no fewer than 368 have taken place. During the same period last year, the numbers were 371, and the year before 356 fires.

Never during any previous season has the bathing in the Serpentine river, Hyde park, been so numerously attended as during the present, scarcely less than from 7,000 to 8,000 persons having for the last three or four days daily immersed themselves. So crowded has the water been, that nothing but the strenuous exertions of the boatmen of the Royal Humane Society have prevented the loss of life. There have, however, been seven most narrow escapes from drowning.

The Thames tunnel, 1,172 feet in length, is now completed, and will be opened in a very short time as a public thoroughfare for foot passengers. The workmen are busily engaged in erecting the staircase on the Wapping side, which is all that remains to complete this extraordinary work. The machinery, steam engines, and surplus materials have been sold by auction, including the powerful apparatus called "the shield," by means of which the work was accomplished. It is said to contain 150 tons of iron, and to have cost £10,000.

The progress in the building of the new houses of parliament has been very rapid, considering its immense length, since the panic caused by the late disagreements and misunderstandings among some of the operatives. It is now arrived at the first tier of apartments, and the corbels for many of the windows already display numbers of heater-shaped shields, charged with the royal arms of England before and after the conquest, together with those of the royal continental houses with which the present reigning family is intimately allied. Other sections of the edifice are also enriched with innumerable escutcheons bearing the heraldic ensigns of illustrious ancestors who had fought in Palestine, bled on the fields of Arragon, or who once had aided the sturdy barons who compelled John to sign our ever-memorable charter.—*Times*.

That part of Upper Thames street, near Queenhithe, is now undergoing a most important alteration and improvement. The whole

frontage of several large warehouses, upwards of seven stories in height, and which project into the street for nearly twenty feet, and opposite to which there is not room for two carriages to pass each other, are now being pulled down, and new fronts on a line with the other buildings erected.

PROVINCIAL.

A meeting of the friends of the complete suffrage association, was held in the town hall of Bridport, on Friday evening last. Mr John Pike Stevens, in the chair, who opened the meeting by offering some very appropriate remarks on the objects of the association. He then called on Mr Clark, of Bath, to address the meeting. Mr Clark commenced his address by pointing out the innumerable evils produced by class legislation, and the powerful effect that complete suffrage would have in removing those evils, and concluded his address, which was listened to throughout with intense interest, by a powerful appeal to the middle and working classes to be united in the good cause. The chairman then called on the Rev. H. Solly, of Yeovil, who in a strain of argument that did him credit as a minister and philanthropist, pointed out the high individual inherent birthright of man, to think and act for himself, conferred upon him by his Maker—and how an unjust aristocracy had done all in their power to deprive him of that right; and concluded an excellent address by calling on all present, from the example of him who went about doing good, to be prepared to make every reasonable sacrifice for the poor and destitute around them.

On Wednesday evening last, a public meeting was held on the Market hill, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, to hear a lecture by Mr E. Stallwood, of London, on the awful distress now prevailing throughout the country—its cause and the remedy. The meeting was most numerous attended, and countenanced by the *elite* of the town, embracing men of station, wealth, influence, and respectability. Mr Stallwood related very feelingly the existing distress, traced its cause to class legislation, and the remedy to be universal representation, as embraced in the six points. At the conclusion, a vote approbatory of the principles of the six points was unanimously agreed to. Mr John Matthews, watch and clock maker, then moved the following resolution:—"That we, the people of Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, in public meeting assembled, having heard with delight that Joseph Sturge, Esq., of Birmingham, the advocate of the people's rights as embraced in the six points, is a candidate for the vacant seat in the representation of the borough of Nottingham, earnestly entreat the electors to use the sacred trust committed to their charge, in the election of the man of the people's choice, and thus wipe out the deep stain of corruption, immorality, and crime, now charged upon their borough, and thereby toll the death-knell of torism, and destroy class legislation, setting a lasting example of honesty, integrity, and patriotism, to all other constituencies by the faithful exercise of their elective franchise." The resolution was seconded by Mr H. Samnells, tailor, and carried unanimously; and it was determined to forward the address to the electors of Nottingham. This is the first meeting of the kind ever held in Leighton.

A lecture was delivered at Milborne Port on Friday evening, by Mr C. Clarke, on complete suffrage, before a numerous audience, who were highly delighted with his address. No political movement has been made here since the passing of the Reform bill. Most of the inhabitants are very poor—suffering in consequence of the depression of trade. They are therefore open to conviction, and the exertions of Mr Clarke are likely to be attended with success; the high moral stand which he takes, not only against aristocratic corruptions but against the brutalities of the people, has secured for him and his principles the esteem and respect of the thinking portion of the town, whilst it has also secured for him the violent opposition of the ignorant and interested.—*British Statesman*.

A meeting was held in Bristol last week, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing an union in connexion with the National Complete Suffrage Union of Birmingham. Mr Chard was unanimously voted to the chair. The chairman opened the business of the meeting in a brief speech, and called upon Mr Daniel to move the first resolution; namely, "That an union be now formed, having the following for its objects" (the objects are similar to those of the Birmingham union), which was seconded by Mr O'Neil in a neat address. Mr Morgan hoped that if any gentleman objected to any of the objects laid down, he would have the candour to state his objections. The chairman then put the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr Clements, the secretary, called upon all those present, favourable to the formation of the union, to come forward and enroll their names; when about fifty persons joined the association. Mr Johnson moved the second resolution, namely, "That a committee of thirteen persons be chosen to manage the business of the association," which was seconded by Mr Watts. Mr Johnson, in the course of his remarks, stated he would accept of any instalment of his rights, even the ballot. Mr Hamments said he was opposed to the present constituency having the cover of the ballot. Mr Morgan stated that it was an insult to offer him the ballot, he having no vote: as well might they offer a thirsty man an empty cup. Mr Johnson explained. The resolution was then put and carried unanimously. The following persons were then chosen as the committee:—Messrs Dutton, Morgan, Daniel, Johnson, Hamments, Senington, Chard, O'Neil, Richards, Horsington, L. Griffiths, J. Griffiths, treasurer; J. Clements, secretary. The chairman having left the chair, the same was taken by Mr Morgan, when a vote of thanks was tendered by acclamation to the chairman, who returned thanks; and the meeting adjourned until Thursday, the 16th instant.

A correspondent of Thursday's *Globe* says—It has been known for some time that a split has taken place among the Tories, and that Mr Walter has refused to find the sum of money required to secure the election. I have just learnt, from authority which it is impossible to doubt, that Mr Walter has withdrawn himself from the contest, and that there is, in reality, now no Tory candidate in the field. Electors of Nottingham, do your duty! They dare not face your offended honesty of principle. Walter's star is set for ever.

Numerous meetings have been held by public bodies, officers, and inhabitants, during the past week, for the purpose of adopting ad-

resses to her Majesty on her late providential escape from assassination.

A crowded meeting was held on Tuesday last in the market place of Reigate, in the agricultural county of Surrey, for the purpose of hearing Mr Sidney Smith deliver a lecture on the subject of free trade, and on the iniquitous operation of the corn laws. There were numerous farmers present, who appeared to take a deep interest in the proceedings. Mr Smith has also been lecturing at Croydon.

The *Morning Chronicle* of Saturday gives a few particulars of the present awful and alarming condition of the manufacturing districts from which we take the following:—In the township of Marsden, between Burnley and Colne, the poor rate on the real rental is one shilling a month. Every farmer in that township is ruined. Of 5,000 people in the district, 2,000 are without any means of support. When a mill is vacant, no one will venture on it for fear of the poor rate. One business has been mentioned to us, which would have to pay £1,000 a year in poor's rate. In Leeds, at the beginning of the distress, the poor-law guardians had a saving of £10,000 to fall back on, but that has long ago been exhausted. A number of hands are thrown out of employment, and the difficulty of supplying the necessities with food is every day increasing. Some time ago £7,000 was raised by the wealthier classes to meet the exigency, but all attempt to raise more is given up. The paupers actually beset the houses. They go about in bands demanding relief in a tone which implies that it must be given. The distress of what may be called the better classes, who are ashamed to solicit charity, and conceal their sufferings, is awful. In some of those houses which have been entered the people have been found boiling nettles to make a meal of them.

Some idea may be formed of the distress in Bolton, from the fact that though the rateable property is £86,000, there is actually but £36,000 which contributes to the rates. The rest of the parties rated are utterly unable to pay anything. In this place there are 14,000 persons on the books receiving support. In Macclesfield one great manufacturer is discharging hands at the rate of about two hundred a week, and he expects soon to have 2,000 persons thrown out of employment. In Scotland, both in the west and east, the distress exceeds description. The distress is now extending to agriculture. The demand for farms begins to slacken. In Suffolk, for the first time, there has been rather a want of tenants than of farms. In the country round Saddleworth, where, till lately, every bit of ground was eagerly taken, there are no tenants to be found. No rents can be obtained from the occupants of farms, especially grass farms, in the neighbourhood of manufacturing towns, and the farmers are greatly distressed.

Many of the colliers around Dudley have returned to work at the reduced wages. At the same time every effort is being made by the chartists to dissuade them from their purpose; and on Friday last a meeting was held in the Bull ring, Sedgley, at which a number of the most inflammatory and seditious speeches were delivered. Perceiving the nature of the meeting, and the violent disposition of the populace, the parish constable thought right to interfere, on which a violent resistance was made by the mob, but ultimately seven of them were captured, and were on Monday last committed for trial at the quarter sessions by Messrs Badger and Bennett and the Rev. Mr Cartwright. Mason, the chartist lecturer, who was not apprehended, but happened to be in the room at the time of the examination, was also committed for trial, but was afterwards bailed out.—*Standard*.

On Wednesday morning, a party of colliers proceeded to Shutt End, and cut the ropes at the colliery. Some of the military were marched to the spot to prevent the commission of the offence, but they arrived too late. Men who would work are prevented from doing so by those who will not. The number of persons now out of employment in this district cannot be estimated at less than 15,000. Of these at least 14,000 are voluntarily absenting themselves from work, and depriving their families of subsistence. There are at least 1,000 others in a state of comparative destitution, because they are awed by others.—*Worcester Herald*.

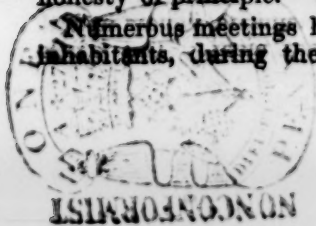
The state of trade both at Dudley and Stourbridge still remains most deplorable.

The following is a brief account of the state of trade during the past week. The Manchester market has been much depressed, the transient improvement has again vanished, the unfavourable Indian advices had considerably increased the depression. At Leeds there has been a falling off in the demand for goods. At Leicester and Huddersfield things are almost stationary. At Rochdale and Bradford business has been much more animated.

The Duke of Newcastle has recently appropriated a great quantity of ground to be made into gardens for the benefit of the industrious classes in Workop. On the south side of the town nearly a hundred gardens, of one rood each, have been made; which, including others in different parts of the suburbs, made upwards of three hundred plots, all of which have lately been brought into cultivation by the spade. The rate at which they are let is about 4*l.* per acre.—*Nottingham Review*.

A finer season for all sorts of produce was scarcely ever known than the present; the wheat in particular is looking extremely well where the plant was not destroyed by the heavy rains in the winter. The crops of spring corn, as well as potatoes and turnips, are likely to be abundant. It is stated on good authority, that in England and Scotland, should the weather continue favourable, we shall have an average crop of wheat, but that in Ireland the quantity of this kind of grain will fall below an average.—*Leeds Mercury*.

For the last few months the town and vicinity of Birmingham have been completely inundated with spurious coin, which consisted of shillings, half-crowns, and five-shilling pieces. At the late borough sessions not less than five persons were convicted of such offences against the mint. A case investigated on Friday was of a still more serious character, inasmuch as the amounts at issue were so much larger; and on Saturday Thomas Pitt, a man who has hitherto been regarded as a small but respectable tradesman, was charged with uttering two counterfeit notes upon the bank of England. Evidence



was adduced to prove the tendering of the notes by the prisoner, for one of which he obtained change. Mr Allen, the barrister, attended for the prisoner, and said he was prepared with evidence to show that he obtained the notes in the regular way of trade; but on the application of Superintendent Stephens, he was remanded.

The city of Exeter, says the *Western Times*, was thrown into a state of anxiety this morning, in consequence of the late arrival of the mail, nearly four hours after the usual time. The cause of the delay was an accident at Slough, which shows culpable carelessness. Some empty carriages, which had been used in conveying passengers from Ascot races, last evening, were left on the line, and the mail train down ran into them, and two or three passengers were rather seriously injured, as we learn from one of the passengers who arrived in Exeter this morning. No life was lost. One of the trains to Ascot carried no less than 1,600 persons.

The meeting of the British association, at the latter end of this month, to be held at Manchester, is expected to be more than usually interesting. Among the numerous subjects likely to engage their attention the following are some of the most important. Late inventions for the abatement of smoke nuisances—Animal magnetism—Reports from various committees on the subject of the stars, tides, tidal waves, &c., whose investigations have been carried on at a great expense to the association—The physical constitution of the atmosphere—Railways—Vital statistics—Reports from committees appointed to register the shocks of earthquakes in England, Scotland, and Ireland; to conduct a series of experiments on the action of various-coloured rays of light on the germination of seeds in the growth of plants; on the quantity of mud suspended in the waters of rivers under different circumstances; on the growth and vitality of seeds; on the forms of vessels; the working of the steam engine; and various other subjects of equal interest and importance.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, June 15.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr SHAW moved the issue of a new writ for Belfast. Mr O'CONNELL moved, by way of amendment, the appointment of a select committee to inquire into a corrupt compromise, the fact of which was not denied. After some conversation, in which Sir H. BARRON and Sir R. PEEL took part, the latter opposing the issue of the writ, Mr SHAW expressed a strong wish to withdraw his motion, if the House would permit; but a division took place, when there appeared—for the issue of the writ, 73; against it, 170; majority, 97.

The committee of inquiry was then agreed to be appointed this day.

The committee of the whole House on the tariff was resumed, commencing with the coal duties. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought forward the Government proposition for laying on a duty of two shillings on the export of coals to foreign countries. The original intention of the government was to propose a duty of 4s., from which they anticipated a revenue of £200,000. But having, on consideration of the interests involved, altered their intention, the anticipated revenue would probably be reduced by £60,000, which, however, might be compensated by increased exportation. Lord HOWICK opposed the proposition, and went into statements to prove that there had been a compromise between the government and the coal owners, which view of the case was supported by Mr HUTT, Mr HUME, Mr BERNAL, and others, and opposed by Mr GLADSTONE, Mr LAMTON, Mr BELL, and Sir R. PEEL. On a division there appeared—for the government proposition, 200; against it, 67.

After some conversation on the expediency of allowing a drawback on coals exported for use in British steam vessels, and on some other points, the duties on the exportation of coal, clay and china stone, &c. were agreed to; and the resolution imposing the additional five per cent. of duty having been also agreed to, the labour of the tariff was finished at half-past one o'clock. Sir R. PEEL expressing a hope, that as all the duties had been fully discussed, and as he intended that generally they should come into immediate operation, there would be no delay in passing the bill to be brought in.

In the House of Lords Viscount DUNCANNON stated the terms of the resolution to be moved by the Marquis of Lansdowne, on the third reading of the Income Tax bill, on Friday next. Amongst the other business was the presentation of a petition by Lord WHARNCLIFFE, from a person who complained of the law requiring individuals on trial to plead to their indictments. This led to an opinion from Lord DENMAN, that the plea of "Not Guilty," by a guilty person, was an addition of solemn falsehood to crime, and that the law requiring pleading to indictments was unnecessary. Similar sentiments were expressed by other law lords. The Witnesses' Indemnity bill went through all its stages, the standing orders being suspended, to permit it to pass.

A steamer has arrived from America, bringing New York papers to the 2d instant, which announce the fact of the appointment of commissioners by the States of Maine and Massachusetts, to negotiate for a conventional line on the north-east boundary question. With respect to the right of search question, nothing has been definitively settled. Ten thousand individuals (some accounts say twenty thousand) have been swallowed up by an earthquake at St Domingo.

Our correspondent from Newcastle writes as follows:—"Fearing that no one from this town may inform you of the result of the election here this day, I feel pleasure in stating that it has terminated in the re-election of Mr Harris. I have just heard the state of the poll declared by the mayor, which is as follows—Mr Harris, 499; Mr Colquhoun, 479; majority for Mr Harris, 20. I am informed that the election has been conducted with the utmost purity on the liberal side. The enthusiasm of the people has been unprecedented in the borough."

THE COMPLETE SUFFRAGE UNION.

Yesterday morning, at the weekly meeting of the General Purposes committee, at Birmingham, JOSEPH STURGE, Esq., in the chair, after the confirmation of the minutes of the last meeting, and transaction of other preliminary business, the secretary read an interesting letter from Mr Clarke, of Milbourne Port, giving a description of the infamous system carried on at elections for members of parliament in that borough and surrounding towns and counties. The writer, however, gave a satisfactory account of the progress of the new movement, and expressed his conviction that, ere long, a considerable accession might be looked for after the principles of the Union were generally made known.

The question of appointing lecturers for the association was then entertained, when Mr VINCENT moved, and Mr COLLINS seconded, a motion to the effect that all lecturers be appointed for not more than three months at a time—resolution carried. A letter from Stoke Newington was next read, stating that a society had been established there, and requesting a number of the pamphlets called "Reconciliation of the Middle and Working Classes" to be forwarded for distribution. A letter from Doncaster, stating that an address to the electors of Nottingham was to be immediately forwarded, in support of Mr Sturge, was next read. The writer stated that he and his friends had had much difficulty to contend against, but that they had overcome all opposition, and were going on well. An interesting letter from Bradford gave much encouragement, the writer assuring the Council that the great mass of the working classes were friendly to the new movement; and that at the next annual meeting of the Reform association the subject would be introduced, and steps taken to promote the objects of the new movement. A letter from the Rev. Mr Solly, announcing further progress in the cause, was next read. Letters from Southampton, Kingsland Green, Sudbury, Edinburgh, Bridgwater and Dunfermline were also read, and evidently conveyed the strongest proofs of the great progress of the movement. The following resolutions were then agreed to:—

"That this council are amply sensible of the importance and value of the two addresses delivered by Sharman Crawford, Esq., M.P., in the house of Commons on the suffrage question, and are therefore most anxious for their publication; and, indignantly deploring the disgraceful conduct which prevented their being properly reported at the time, this council respectfully requests that Mr Crawford will publish them in a separate form."

"Resolved, That Mr Vincent, the secretary, be appointed to prepare an address to the electors of Southampton."

"Resolved, That the meetings of the council shall in future be held punctually at three o'clock, A.M. every Monday."

"Resolved, That Mr Albright and Mr George Goodrick be a committee to obtain all facts connected with bribery."

The CHAIRMAN stated, at the close of the business, that he had received very encouraging promises from Ireland, that the people of that country would most heartily aid in obtaining a full extension of the suffrage. Indeed on the whole, although as they were aware, and as he fully anticipated, they had many difficulties to contend against, he must say their efforts had been crowned with great success; and by perseverance they would raise up a peaceful, irresistible, and moral power throughout the kingdom.

The SECRETARY stated that since the last meeting, some correspondence had taken place, which led to the necessity of adopting an address to the electors of Newcastle-under-Lyne, which had been done. It appeared that a vacancy had occurred in the representation of the borough, by the unseating of Mr Harris for bribery. Mr Harris had again come forward as a liberal candidate. It was, therefore, thought advisable to send an address, calling on the electors to obtain from him a pledge to promote complete suffrage. Mr Collins kindly took such address—being almost a copy of the one sent to Ipswich last week—and had it published at Newcastle. As a proof of the corruption of the borough it was with great difficulty he could find a printer; and he was informed that not 20 men could be found who would support a perfectly independent candidate. It was hoped, however, that the address of the council would have a good influence, and lead to an improvement in the character of the borough.

Mr Vincent delivered a very powerful lecture on Monday evening, at the Town hall, Birmingham, upon the necessity of a reconciliation between the middle and working classes, and the general evils resulting from class legislation. The hall was nearly full, and the lecturer, throughout his very powerful address, was listened to with the utmost attention, interrupted only by repeated bursts of applause. He pointed out in forcible terms the gross injustice of withholding from the millions those rights to which by every law, human and divine, they were justly entitled to. At the close of the lecture, Mr O'Brien, in complimentary terms, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr Vincent, which was carried with acclamation: after which the multitude retired in the most peaceable and orderly manner, highly pleased at the eloquent and impressive manner in which the popular question of complete suffrage was handled. Mr Vincent announced his intention to deliver another lecture on the same subject this (Wednesday) evening, when we have no doubt it will be, if possible, far more numerously attended than the one we have noticed. We anticipate the most beneficial results from Mr Vincent's lectures, not only in Birmingham, but in other parts of the country, where he is anxiously expected to aid in affecting a reconciliation between the two great industrious classes in the community, by developing plans of the great moral movement in which so many of the best men in the kingdom are daily engaging themselves.

The City of London members of the National association held their usual meeting last night, at the Globe, Shoe lane, Mr Hoppe in the chair. After the preliminary business was concluded, Mr Lovett reported that the directors and committee had met, and recommended that the Hall should be opened with a tea party in about six weeks' time, and that the subscribers be invited to attend, and that John Temple Leader, Esq., M.P., be invited to preside on that occasion. An address to the people of Nottingham was agreed to.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE, THIS DAY.

There is but a small supply of both English and foreign corn, and prices remain as on Monday.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Favors have been received from Herbert Spencer and B. Parsons.

"Quid est hic." Our old friend the dissatisfied "shopkeeper" is informed that in the New Testament, which he professes to study in the Vulgate, there is a passage to this effect, "And not as some say, let us do evil that good may come, whose condemnation is just."

"Amici Justitiae." We are not quite convinced of the soundness of their views. An answer which we must likewise give to our friend E. Clarke.

"G. P. W." We feel obliged to him for his kindness, but his letter was too late to allow of our adverting to the paragraphs this week. The second one mentioned by him may be commented upon next week.

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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1842.

SUMMARY.

THAT which has been uppermost, or ought to have been, in the minds of political men during the past week, is the rapid increase of appalling distress, and the certainty that its much longer continuance must lead to some terrible outbreak of social violence. Government, we hear, is holding itself ready to put down tumult on its first appearance. We venture, however, to remark that, approved as may be this method among the Tories and the aristocracy in general, for meeting the evils created by their own selfish policy, the remedy is by no means commensurate with the disease. Starving men may indeed be restrained from violence by policemen and dragoons, but they will continue to starve, even when hushed to death-like stillness. It is said that the two political parties, at the last election, spent in bribery and treating no less than a million and a half of money. These men now profess to feel the deepest concern for the sufferings of the poor. They encourage her Majesty to issue a circular letter, requesting collections in all parish churches. Well. How much have they subscribed themselves? Which of them will give, for the relief of his destitute countrymen, a tenth part of what he would willingly pay down as the purchase money of a constituency?

When philanthropy can be made to answer the purpose of our class legislators, and money seemingly devoted to benevolent objects finds its way into their pockets, how princely is their generosity! Or, if perchance, our officers need some arena for the exercise of their martial talents; and, contrary to all the dictates of prudence, and all the demands of justice, a war is to be entered upon with distant empires, how lavishly can they vote away the public funds! To transfer into the coffers of West India proprietors twenty millions of money, in order to induce them to adopt upon their tropical estates a less painful and less expensive mode of labour; and, dissatisfied with this, to be contriving, session after session, subtle plans whereby the cultivation of these lands may be paid for by the public, rather than by their owners, has become so common that nobody regards it with surprise. Who ever heard of a refusal to furnish, at any rate, the sinews of war? and yet it scarcely seems to strike our rulers that our own destitute and dying countrymen have, at least, some temporary claim upon the public purse, and that to help them through the next winter is worthy of a large sacrifice. The poor creatures cannot live upon the commendations bestowed upon their patience; and to be in readiness to put them down, should a rising be attempted, is not the only—not the most important duty of government.

Hapless times these for insisting upon the renewal of Somerset-house despotism, and giving more stringency than ever to poor law enactments. Unlucky moments these in which to send forth royal proclamations to stop the circulation of gold coin deficient in weight, and thus to screw out of the poor people a small per centage of the little which they have. Ill-starred days, we think, for enforcing an odious income tax, and increasing the burden, as well as the vexation, of the taxes paid by the public. We have seen sharp practice during the past four months. That large majority of Sir Robert Peel's is a hard instrument, and he uses it sledge-hammer-like, to break down the public spirit. Well, we will not prophesy but of course there will be a rebound. Against that the Premier will find it hard enough to provide.

Let us record one good deed of the House of Commons—the unanimous assent given to Lord Ashley to bring in his bill relating to colliery labour. The most flagrant cruelties of the system, as it now exists, will be put an end to by this remedial measure. Females will be for ever excluded from working in our coal pits, and boys under thirteen years of age. That system of apprenticeship by which our pauper youth have been condemned to eight, ten, and even twelve years of the vilest and most unredeemable slavery will at length be abolished; and the carelessness which can suspend upon the punctuality and attention of a child not twelve years old the lives of the workmen who descend into our coal shafts will be effectually prevented. The noble lord deserves the thanks of the public for his humane measure, and those thanks heartily given will constitute his rich reward.

The tariff goes forward, but at no rapid pace. Still it moves,

"And, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along."

Whether we shall be able to report in our postscript its having got

out of committee is doubtful. The bill embodying the resolutions of that committee will then have to be introduced and passed through its several stages. Several discussions have been raised upon various items, but they are all treated alike. Government cannot consent to alter this or to modify that. First, because it would be inconsistent with their principle—which principle, by the bye, nobody seems to understand; then, because the alteration suggested is too trifling to warrant change; or, anon, because the revenue cannot afford it, and thus all the amendments share a like fate, and are invariably negatived by a large majority.

The Income Tax bill has not yet been discussed in the House of Lords owing to the sudden illness of Lord Ripon. The discussion and the third reading upon which it will be taken are now fixed for Friday.

It will be readily seen that the course events are now taking, severe as it may be, is yet extremely favourable to the rapid advancement of the suffrage question. Reading, we believe, is preparing against the issue of the pending inquiry, to take the field with two staunch advocates of the principles agreed upon at the Birmingham conference. Nottingham rests upon her oars, the cause for which we have spoken of elsewhere. Bristol, we see, is bestirring itself in the formation of a suffrage association, and the Leeds Parliamentary Reform society is corresponding with a view to join the "Union." The good cause is making way noiselessly but effectually. The prejudices which it had to encounter at first starting, are gradually giving way. The sincerity of the movement is beginning to make itself felt among the labouring classes, and its necessity among the middle classes of the community. This we have all along foreseen, and have more than once foretold. The "Union" has only now to keep steadily at work, moving along the line of its own great principles, and before the year is out it will be politically, as well as intrinsically, strong. The return of Joseph Sturge for Nottingham will make it at once a formidable antagonist to Toryism and taxation.

REALITIES BEFORE DREAMS.

It has been our duty of late—a duty in the performance of which we have taken no small pleasure—to commend to public approbation and confidence the primary principle embodied in the "National Complete Suffrage Union." We have deemed it a matter of the highest importance to lay the main stress of our arguments on the intrinsic merits of the cause we advocate. We rely much upon the self-sustaining power of evident rightness. We hold ourselves under obligation to use whatever influence we may have to persuade men to be just, whether their own temporary convenience will be thereby promoted or interfered with. The plea, that success is most unlikely, will not avail in this case. Men who have clothed themselves with an immutable principle can trample upon impossibilities unharmed. If, for a season, they find the gusts and currents of passing circumstances too strong for them, they can ride at anchor. Such men, if there be any faith in truth, are never impracticable. Doubtless there will be times when your lovers of expediency, in their cockle boats, will row past the stately but becalmed vessel, as it quietly reposes upon its own shadow; and jeer at a crew who commit themselves to so unwieldy a thing as a general principle. Their triumph, however, is but short-lived. When the wind gets up, and the sea runs high, and port is yet afar off, the tiny holiday boats disappear one by one—whilst the gallant ship they pleased themselves in deriding, under close-reefed sails, feels her own power and, bowing gracefully before the winds, bounds onward all joyously to her ultimate destination.

But we are not bound to love a just principle the less because it is applicable to present and immediate emergencies. It is a great matter if what we pursue be just in itself—it is a further recommendation to it if it be immediately expedient. A good thing is all the better if it be also a strong thing—and he who would wed it to public affection is guilty of no indiscretion in setting off its strength to the best advantage. We have already showed the superiority of "complete suffrage" in point of real worth, over other plans of parliamentary reform—and it becomes us now, at length, to demonstrate its pre-eminent advantage in regard to present practicability.

Whatever may be the recommendations, in other respects, of the several theories now afloat as to the best mould in which to cast our constitution, they all of them labour under this defect—that they are theories only. Their abettors have erected no furnaces for fusing the hard metal upon which they propose to work—they have constructed no machinery—they have hired no workmen—they have no steam power—they are without establishment of any sort. Their plans may be both curious and choice; but they are, as yet, ideas only—dreams, more or less coherent—fancies, having divers shades of colour. They are nothing more. They have assumed no palpable form. They come before us in no kind of visible embodiment. We shall not say that they would do no good were they realised—but up to the present moment, they have not advanced—with a single exception, and that a faint one—a single step towards actuality. Let a man be ever so firmly convinced of their propriety, he is not much better qualified than before for serving his country at this the most critical juncture of its history. The patriotism of thought will hardly suffice in the present day. The times call for the patriotism of action—of instant action—of combined and organised action. When the invader is upon our coast, despoiling our land, it will not do for us to say, we cannot meet him because we cannot choose the weapon we like best. We must take what is next at hand, and do our bravest with it. A real pistol is stronger than an imaginary sixty-eight pounder.

It becomes reformers of the middle class to reflect, that complete suffrage is now a movement, not an idea. It is a principle embod-

died, organised, influential. It is a thing in being—it stands—it grows. The spirit has clothed itself with a body—having a head, and heart, and members. It may be but an infant—but, in this world, an infant is better than a ghost. It is not to be despised because it did not spring at once all armed and in maturity from the head of Jupiter. It may be a future Hercules, even if now it be but a babe. There is a brawniness of muscle about it which betokens might. In its cradle, we trust, it is destined, as at Nottingham, to strangle serpents. It is the only *living* thing to which the oppressed, and therefore discontented, can look with hope. It is quietly nourishing its strength to grapple with aristocracy and monopoly—the sin and death of the political world—and if it fail, there is nothing whatever between us and ruin. Show us the basis upon which another organisation can be constructed. It is an easy task to say what would have been better. It would be much more pertinent to point out what is better. We must meet the foes of the people with this, or with nothing—for there is nothing else with which to meet them.

Meanwhile, it may not be improper to look with an unprejudiced and a practical eye at what this thing is which puts forth its claims at the present moment upon the hearts of all honest reformers. Can it be denied that its fundamental principle rests upon the solid rock of justice? Has it not this advantage over other plans, that it is argumentatively strong and invincible? If some of its details be objected to, it cannot be said of them that they vitiate the principle. Its broad outline is universal equity. It abolishes caste. It is associated with sobriety, peace, order, benevolence. It sets its face as a flint against corruption. It proposes to work out great ends by pure means. It has the sympathy of the labouring classes. Ireland smiles upon it. Scotland hails it with acclamation. It has won over to itself a goodly number of trading, manufacturing, commercial, and professional men. Existing local associations are fast merging into it. It is under the guidance of a philanthropist, a patriot, and a Christian. It is now too strong for derision—too wide-spread for supersession—too honest for cajolery—too earnest for internal decay. Men may retard its success by standing aloof from it—but it is not destined to perish of neglect. If we wish to become practical reformers, how can we attain our end so soon and so readily as by throwing our entire energies into this noble and promising movement?

Were the character of the times less stirring, were the prospects of the country less minatory, the squeamishness of a large portion of the middle classes might be justified. "We cannot join the movement," they might then urge, "for we cannot think the direction it is taking the most fitting that might be determined upon. We can afford to wait until some better, because safer, plan has pushed its way into public esteem." We must warn such that it is more than questionable whether they have not already waited too long to take the flood tide. Precipitation is not half so much to be feared as delay—will not be half so revolutionary in its tendency. The whole of our manufacturing districts are in a state of alarming inflammability. Hunger and despair are goading our industrious population to madness. Corn is rising in price, without yielding any benefit to the farmer. Before another harvest all the wheat and flour now in bond will be released at a low duty. There is not the smallest prospect of improving trade. The myrmidons of the new Income tax will presently be driving home the screw. Just at the severest moment ministers are re-enacting the despotism of the New Poor law. O that we could make the warning heard by every soul in the three kingdoms! Insurrection is at our very doors—suspension of *habeas corpus*—martial law. And is this a time to stand higgling about payment of members or annual parliaments before sanction can be given to the only movement which even promises to save us? We say the steam is now at its highest pressure. Some valve, and that a large one, must be thrown open, or the boiler will be shattered to atoms. For the sake of the common safety, if not for justice' sake, we fervently implore the middle-class reformers not to stand wrangling, at this awful crisis, whether the valve shall be opened five inches or six. Let them instantly unite themselves to the party—the only organised party, who undertake to open it at all.

THE WRIT-SUSPENSION MANIA.

THE power of Sir Robert Peel and his majority is, we should imagine, great enough without usurping that of others. Of late they have evinced some rather despotic tendencies, and have taken upon them to do, on their own responsibility, what can only be constitutionally done by the three estates. Until now, the principle has never been asserted that the prime minister of the day, if only strong enough in the house of Commons, may disfranchise, by a single vote, a parliamentary borough. Virtually, however, this doctrine is gaining ground, and Nottingham is the selection made for thus tampering with constitutional right.

We can readily understand the grounds upon which, when an election committee has reported gross bribery, the temporary suspension of the Speaker's writ may be justified. A strong *prima facie* case is supposed to have been made out for proceeding to disfranchisement, and time may be required, during which to deliberate with calmness, before resorting to so extreme a measure of severity. The implication in such case is, that the House feels bound to consider whether a bill for annulling the franchise of the borough ought not to be introduced to parliament. Under these circumstances, the immediate issue of the writ would seem to be premature, and a little stretch of power must consequently be allowed, with a view to meet the demands of the case. But, then, it is a stretch of power, and can find justification only in the probable ultimate intentions of the House of Commons. For suspension is disfranchise-

ment *pro tem.* and the withholding from borough or county, legal political rights for a fortnight, opens the door to incalculable abuses. What should prevent that fortnight from becoming a month? Why not continue suspension for a whole session? or why, indeed, issue the writ during the term of the existing parliament? The only check to such unconstitutional proceedings is to be found in the prudence or the fears of the minister who commands a subservient majority.

Nottingham is an unfortunate selection for a trial of this experiment. Every argument which went to induce Sir Robert Peel to consent to the issue of a new writ for Ipswich, or Newcastle-under-Lyne, may be urged *a fortiori* in favour of Nottingham. Every objection, which on the smallest show of reason, may be thought to constitute sufficient ground for a temporary suspension of the franchise, has been overruled in cases far more exposed to them than Nottingham. The debate on Friday evening, on the subject now under notice, exhibits on the part of those opposed to the issue of the writ a most pitiable destitution of argument. We see nothing in the speech of Mr Roebuck but bad temper; nothing in the more pompous effusions of Sir Robert Peel but a consciousness that he had not a single reason to adduce in support of his vote. The motives of the honourable baronet may be as pure as he professes them to be, or as the member for Bath very generously believes them to be, but 'tis a great pity he can't make them understood. His speech may be described in a few words. What was true in it was not applicable, and what seemed to be taken for granted was not true; and had every word of it been true, and applicable also, one is at a loss to imagine why the same speech might not have been made with far more pertinency in the cases of Ipswich and Newcastle.

For ourselves we have no such reliance upon the judicial impartiality of Sir Robert Peel. Men who are really honest, by some means or other, in a long course of years, usually succeed in convincing the public that they are so. The speciousness of Sir Robert Peel's political conduct has now passed into a proverb. We will do him justice. He can see as well as most men the link which connects together a reason and a conclusion; and when the reason he assigns leads to the conclusion he adopts, he can make other men see it as plainly as himself. When we catch him in the enunciation of vague and inapplicable generalities, we invariably find that he is attempting to cover over from public gaze the real motives by which he is actuated, and usually we have not to look far before we discover them. In the present position of affairs we can easily see that the immediate election, whether of Mr Sturge or of Mr Walter, would damage the government, and prove highly inconvenient; and hence it is that the Premier is so anxious to suspend the franchise of a borough, neither reported nor yet convicted of crime, upon the ground of a compromise made in perfect independence of the will of the electors.

WHITE WAISTCOAT LEGISLATION.

HER Majesty requiring the attendance of Sir Robert Peel at Ascot heath races, on Tuesday week, the House of Commons was obliged to put up with a deputy leader. The consequence was, as indeed might have been anticipated, that some of the baronet's staunch supporters took the liberty of doing in the house what he was doing out of it—or in other words they postponed the gravity of legislation for the more *piquant* pursuit of personal diversion. Mr Ferrand valorously led the way to a squabble, which feat a number of his tory associates most vociferously cheered. It is not our purpose to enter into the merits of the dispute, or to say one word upon the kind of decorum by which it was distinguished. Comment is unnecessary. During its progress, however, Mr Cobden took occasion to draw a lively picture of the business habits of the House, which, as it is correct and striking, we shall introduce in this place—

"As a young member, perhaps the House would give him leave to state the result of his observation of their proceedings; and he did hope that what he said might go forth to the public, in order that they might be able to form their own opinion. He found, that from half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon till about half-past five there were members dropping in, when personal questions might be put and personal matters could be discussed. From that time until half-past 7, members stayed, growing more and more impatient, interrupting the speeches, and shouting for divisions, till about 8 o'clock [a laugh]. Then hon. members all at once disappeared [a laugh], leaving some 40 or 50 members to discuss the most important subjects connected with the affairs of the country till about half-past 10 or half-past 11. At about that hour he would see some 50 members or so enter at the door and take their seats, wearing their white cravats [laughter] and their white waistcoats [laughter], and having either come from their dinner parties or to go off to their balls [laughter]; and then from about half-past 11 to half-past 12 o'clock, there was renewed the same interruption, the same shouts and the same inattention to the real business of the country."

We are free to confess that we have no invincible repugnance to white cravats and waistcoats, especially whilst the thermometer ranges between 80 and 85 degrees. We have sometimes thought that our senators stand honourably distinguished from other official classes in their repudiation of a distinct style of dress. Of the two, we very greatly prefer the dandyism of parliament, to that combination of horse-hair, lard, and chalk, which is the symbol of wisdom on the heads of lawyers; or to the gown and bands, the shovel hats and aprons, which half-womanise the members of the clerical profession. But this is neither here nor there. Mr Cobden himself did not wish to fix attention on the garment, but rather upon the habits respecting which that garment told tales. The fact to which he pointed is notorious. The business of this country is constantly interrupted, and the destinies of the people too often decided, by men whose appetite for pleasure overbears the little regard they have for the public good. Absenting themselves from discussions of which strong party feeling prevents them at all times from appreciating the force, they spend most of the hours during which the

House is sitting in making themselves experimentally acquainted with the luxuries of the dinner table; and then, flushed with their exertions to satisfy the palate, and eager to reach the billiard table or to join the dance, they flock into the House by fifties, to shout "Question," to force a division, or to carry an adjournment. How many great political questions have been settled by the stomach rather than by the head—what sums of money have been voted without inquiry, because members are impatient to figure in the ball room, or to hide themselves in a far worse place, it is impossible to conjecture. The habits of an aristocracy are always frivolous in the extreme. Pleasure-hunting is their main business. White cravats and white waistcoats are dearer to them by far than either the purity of the people's morals or the promotion of the people's welfare. Legislation carried on by such men, did it not lead to tragedy, might be accounted farce. Would that they would content themselves with eating dinners and drinking wine, and dancing quadrilles, and attending horse races, and hearing opera singers, and throwing billiard balls, and shooting partridges, and riding in Hyde park, and doing numberless other things for which they are competent—anything in short rather than pretend to understand the wants of a great country, and vote away at the beck of a party-leader the lives, liberties, and property of British subjects. Woe to a nation when white cravats and white waistcoats bear the sway!

Her Majesty and Prince Albert returned to Buckingham palace, on Monday last. To-morrow the Queen will hold her last levee for the season, and on the following day the Court is expected to leave town again for Claremont, where the King and Queen of the Belgians will join them. Her Majesty, with the exception of short visits to town to hold courts, will remain at Claremont until the prorogation of parliament, as extensive alterations will be commenced at Windsor castle immediately after the departure of the Court for town. A splendid *fete champetre*, postponed from her Majesty's birth day, will be given at Claremont during the sojourn of the Court at that mansion.

On Monday, Her Majesty, the Queen, for the first time returned from her sojourn at Windsor Castle, accompanied by Prince Albert, by way of the Great Western Railway, from the Slough station to Buckingham Palace.

A cabinet council was held at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon at the foreign-office. The council sat two hours.

A royal proclamation regarding the gold coin was gazetted last week. This document sets forth that large quantities of light gold coin are in circulation, contrary to the proclamations of the Prince Regent, dated 1st July 1817, and of another, dated February 6, 1821, by George the Fourth, and there being reason to believe that due attention has not been paid to the weighing of gold coin, or to the Acts of Parliament now in force regarding deficiency in the same; and as to the breaking and defacing of such of the said gold coin as may be found of less weight than the weight specified in the last of the said proclamations—"Therefore, it is declared that, from the date of this proclamation, every gold sovereign of less weight than 5 pennyweights, 2½ grains, and every half-sovereign of less weight than 2 pennyweights 13½ grains, shall not be allowed to be current, nor to pass in any payment whatsoever; and her Majesty, with the advice of her privy council, ordains all persons accordingly to attend to and abide by the regulations in the various acts of Parliament now in force with respect to cutting and defacing such of the gold coin as shall be deficient in weight; and all sovereigns and half-sovereigns of the weights above specified are ordered to pass current as lawful money of the United Kingdom."

An account of the average aggregate amount of promissory notes payable to bearer on demand which have been in circulation in the United Kingdom, distinguishing those circulated by the bank of England, by private banks, and by joint-stock banks, in England and Wales, by the banks in Scotland, by the Bank of Ireland, and by all other banks in Ireland; and of the average amount of bullion in the bank of England, during the four weeks ending the 28th day of May, 1842, pursuant to the act 4 and 5 Victoria, cap. 50.

ENGLAND.	
Bank of England	£17,891,000
Private banks	5,365,654
Joint-stock banks	3,101,540
SCOTLAND.	
Chartered private and joint-stock banks	2,951,383
IRELAND.	
Bank of Ireland	3,093,900
Private and joint-stock banks	1,963,152
Total	34,366,629
Bullion in the bank of England	£7,383,000

IRELAND.

The proceedings of the election committee for the Waterford petition terminated on Wednesday. The ground of the petition against the return of Messrs Christmas and Reade was, the improper rejection of an immense number of votes tendered for the liberal candidate, on account of what was considered an erroneous wording of the certificates. By the decision of the committee those rejected votes were placed on the poll for the petitioners, and thus reversed the position of the parties. The late members being thus ejected, claim a scrutiny into the votes of the late petitioners. On the other part, it was contended that the committee could not go into a scrutiny at all, as it only had to try the legality of the return on the grounds mentioned in the petition. The committee gave its formal decision, that it could not strike off the vote objected to. Messrs Barron and Wise, both liberals, are, therefore, the sitting members; but the resolution of the committee contains a special report to the House, by which the ejected members may, if they think fit, apply by a petition within fourteen days for a scrutiny.

The inquiry into the Athlone election terminated on Friday, declaring the tory candidate, George De la Poer Beresford, to have been unduly elected, and that Daniel O'Ferral, Esq. ought to have been

returned as a burgess. Permission, however, has been given to Captain Beresford, or other parties, to petition against the return of the latter.

From all quarters the accounts of the state of the growing crops represent them as in a most luxuriant condition. The corn crops in this neighbourhood are unusually forward, and we continue to receive from various localities specimens, particularly of wheat. The potatoe crops are approaching fast to maturity. Should the present genial weather continue, it is anticipated that the early potatoes will be at market, and in abundance, on the first of July.—*Cork Southern Reporter*.

Destitution seems to be progressing to almost as alarming an extent in Ireland as in the manufacturing districts of England and Scotland. A provision riot took place last week at Ennis, in the county of Clare, attended with fearful results. An attack was made by the peasantry on some boats containing large quantities of flour, but the police being promptly on the spot, the flour for the most part was retaken, and the persons concerned in the matter were committed to prison. The mischief did not stop here, for it appears they re-assembled on the following night, at twelve o'clock, before a mill containing flour, and threatened to take possession of the contents. The police appeared, under the superintendence of the stipendiary magistrates Messrs De Ruvignes and Smith. The Riot act was read; but the multitude, including women and children, did not disperse as quickly or as quietly as they were ordered, the consequence was that the police leveled their carbines at an unarmed multitude, and sacrificed instantaneously two lives, whilst sixteen or seventeen individuals were perhaps dangerously, if not mortally, wounded. The greatest excitement then ensued. The people assembled in tumultuous crowds, crying, "We must have blood for blood." Mr Cullinan, the crown solicitor, went among them to pacify them; promising inquiry and prosecution of the offenders. He mentioned that the crowd had offered no resistance to the police, and that most of those injured were wounded in the back. It is also stated, that all persons in authority deny having given the order to fire. The town remained in an alarmingly excited state, and reinforcements of troops had been sent for. An inquest was held upon the body of one of the sufferers, Catharine Sheehan, and the jury implicated thirty-eight policemen in a charge of murder; some of them, it appearing, having fired, not only without orders, but in opposition to the commands of their officers. Since the finding of the verdict, the town had been in a state of great excitement, so much so that it was considered necessary to have the dragoons called out. Thirty-eight policemen were marched to prison, strongly guarded by soldiers (cavalry and infantry), amidst the groans and execrations of the populace. The town then became perfectly quiet. Mr T. B. C. Smith had arrived on the part of the government, and was to open an inquiry into the matter at ten o'clock on Friday morning.

In Cork also there has been a provision riot. The following is from the *Cork Examiner* of Monday evening. About ten o'clock on Saturday evening the North Main street presented an unusual scene of confusion and riot, in consequence of the assemblage of about 1,000 poor starving people, who, impelled by hunger, and the enormous price which potatoes have been selling for in Cork during the last few months, had commenced breaking into the market, and forcibly possessing themselves of the potatoes stored there. Information having been conveyed to the police, a strong party proceeded to the market, a fresh lock was procured, and the gate again fastened. At twelve o'clock a second attack was made, which the police repelled; after which the people proceeded to attack both gates at the same time, for the purpose of distracting the attention of the police. This attack also failed. The crowd then dispersed, but renewed their attacks last night without effecting their object.

The Rev. Richard Henry, parish priest of Islandeady, Mayo, in a letter dated on Monday morning, states that hundreds are on the brink of starvation in that parish, and that many of them must perish, if relief be not speedily afforded. The reverend gentleman says:—"Five hundred families have been, for the last ten days, subsisting on green cabbage leaves, the only food under heaven they can procure."

In Carlow crowds of people assembled stating that their families were starving. A subscription was set on foot, and £300 was collected. A number of labourers were then set to work on the roads.

In Galway great excitement prevailed in the market in consequence of the alarming increase in the prices of provisions. Supplies of flour, oats, and oatmeal from Liverpool and London were daily expected.

The *Dublin Mercantile Advertiser* states, that "some French agents have been making extensive purchases in the north of linen and spun yarn, in order to enable them to pay the present duty on import of 10 per cent., previous to the 15th instant, when, it is believed, the French government will issue an ordinance, raising the duty to 20 per cent.—just double. Since 1831 there has been a war duty of a tenth on all taxation, so that the real duty on linens and threads will be 22 per cent., almost tantamount to a prohibition."

SCOTLAND.

At a meeting of the committee of the Edinburgh Complete Suffrage union held on Wednesday, the 8th instant, it was resolved unanimously to discontinue the services of the collector of subscriptions, who has hitherto been employed, and to substitute several collectors from members of the committee or union, whose labours may be had gratuitously. It is proposed to divide the city into wards for this purpose, and the committee very anxiously hope that the services of the gentlemen engaged in this undertaking will be duly appreciated by able friends and be encouraged with ready and cordial support; at the same time the committee express their warmest thanks for the supplies, which have to the present time been so generously afforded them. It was further resolved to hold a public meeting of the union on an early day.

On Wednesday evening a meeting of the Aberdeen Complete Suffrage association was held in Mollison's hall, Union street, for the purpose of considering a draft of rules drawn up by the interim committee, electing office bearers, and transacting the other business. The meeting was numerously attended. The association resolved to hold monthly meetings, commencing on the first Wednesday of July, and thereafter on the first Wednesday of every month during the year.

Two special general meetings are also to be held for the half-yearly election of office bearers, council, &c. In the course of the evening, thirty-eight non-electors, in addition to a good many electors, enrolled their names, and the most perfect harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout.

Since the Birmingham conference the cause of complete suffrage in Kirkaldy appears gone. It is not dead, however, it only sleepeth. Many who were before zealous, have been prejudiced against the movement in consequence of the conference having adopted the items of the charter; others have become cool, from not finding many men with better coats rallying round it, while those, earnest in the cause, are waiting the course of events to take advantage of, and blow into activity, the first spark that may chance to fall. At the meeting where the delegate gave his report of the Birmingham conference, a committee was appointed to draw up rules and regulations in accordance with the principle of complete suffrage. The committee having done so, have thought it proper to remain as yet in a state of inactivity, judging that it would be scarcely possible to obtain, by public meeting or otherwise, any considerable section of the inhabitants to move, so as to be of any utility to the cause. Indeed, the sense of politics is here so much paralysed by commercial distress, low wages, and want of employment, as to make it problematical whether any lively interest would be taken in any matter, but what would show how looms and mills could be made to move full time, to the sound of more money and more meat. Such a state of public feeling is neither pleasant nor healthy; when physical want becomes so engrossing, moral and intellectual craving falls short, and down goes the man more and more into the animal. Heaven be thanked! the sincere and thinking men of this place are still far from such downward tendency; nay, the very weight which draws them down, like the waggon machinery on an inclined plane, is raising their political opinion—is giving them to see that there is no hope of physical amelioration from any legislation which stops short of real representation. Complete suffrage is thus silently gaining converts, and it is likely that, although it makes here no visible show, the first stirring political incident will prove that Kirkaldy reformers still retain their known character for spirit and decision.—*From a Correspondent.*

A special meeting of the members of the Charter Suffrage Association was held in Milnes Hall, Gallowgate, on Friday evening, the 3rd June. Mr. George Ord in the chair. The chairman stated that the meeting had been called "for the purpose of considering the question of union with the Complete Suffrage association," as had been stated in the hand-bills calling the meeting; and then introduced Mr. James Strachan, who contended that those chartists who approved of the complete suffrage party, should join them as individuals, but that they should still keep up their association, as they would draw many to their association who would not join the Sturge party. Mr. Elder replied, and said that as the complete suffrage party had adopted their principles, they should dissolve their association and join those, whose principles were the same; they would have a vote in all their proceedings, and if they had no objections to bring against the complete suffrage party, he thought it was their duty to join them, as they would be more powerful when they were united than when they were divided into two associations. Mr. Robertson considered it impolitic to join the complete suffrage party as individuals, because they would require all their influence to keep up one association; he thought that they would do more good among the working classes, by keeping up their own association, than they would do among the electors by dissolving it and joining the complete suffrage union. After an animated discussion, in which Messrs. Duncan, Wyness, Mitchell, Labbourn, Robertson, and Reid took part, it was carried by a small majority, "that the members of this association be recommended to join the Complete Suffrage union, that the present committee would still continue in existence, and, if necessary, call a meeting or meetings of this association at an after period, but that they should not take a permanent place of meeting." After transacting some other business connected with the association, the meeting broke up.

Since the rising of the general assembly, reports have been afloat on the subject of an adjustment, in kirk differences, through the replacing of the Strathbogie ministers in the church courts, and the rescinding of all the proceedings against them. Our inquiries, in quarters entitled to respect, confirm the reports that are abroad, and afford a glimpse of hope that even yet the schism in the church may be healed. We shall not, however, be rash in coming to any opinion as to the result of the pending negotiations. By the time that government is called upon, on the 15th instant, to speak out upon the Scottish church question, the negotiations must have assumed a more definite shape than they now present.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

SUICIDE OF LORD CONGLETON.—This nobleman (formerly Sir Henry Parnell) put a period to his existence on Thursday evening, at his residence in Cadogan place, by hanging himself with a handkerchief. The deceased, Henry Brooke Congleton, who was raised to that dignity by the Melbourne ministry in 1841, was the second son of Sir John Parnell, Bart., by the second daughter and co-heir of the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Brooke, Bart. He was born in 1776, and was consequently sixty-six years of age.

DESTRUCTION OF A COTTON MILL.—A serious fire broke out on Wednesday morning in Manchester, at a very early hour, by which property to the amount of at least 8,000*l.* was destroyed. The property in which the fire occurred was one of the oldest cotton mills in Manchester. It was situated in Pin Mill Bow, and was known by the name of the Pin Mill factory. The premises were discovered to be on fire about a quarter before five o'clock, by a private watchman named Collins, who instantly gave an alarm, and great numbers of factories' hands being then on the way to their work, the news was spread far and wide about the town in a very short time. When the engines arrived, after a considerable lapse of time, great delay being caused by their becoming choked with mud, as there was no hope of preserving the upper parts of the building, the firemen used all their exertions to prevent the flames from extending to the engine house and the new mill. By eight o'clock the fire was got under, but the building was entirely gutted. The building was the property of Mr Willan, of Lancaster, and was

valued at 2,000*l.* The property, including machinery and a great deal of cotton destroyed, was the property of Messrs J. Thompson and Sons, and was worth about 6,000*l.* Both the mill and property are said to have been insured.

FIRE IN ELY CATHEDRAL.—At 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning the city of Ely was thrown into the greatest consternation by the ringing of the fire bells, and the cry that the cathedral was on fire. With an alacrity beyond all praise, within ten minutes after the announcement, the whole of the inhabitants, women as well as men, had assembled, and had formed themselves into double lines from the neighbouring wells, by which means a most ample supply of water was conveyed to the engines; and within half an hour, from the very great exertions of the people, all danger was entirely removed, and the fire was completely extinguished, with but trifling damage. The fire originated in some sparks from a temporary fire-place, carried up for the purpose of heating the irons of the plumbers who were at work on the roof at the time, and was first seen flaming through the interior by the vergers on duty, it having happened during the performance of divine service.

LOSS OF A SHIP BY FIRE.—Intelligence has been received at Lloyd's of the total loss of the ship *Barbara*, belonging to Leith, by fire. The unfortunate catastrophe took place on the night of Sunday last, in the German Ocean, about three miles from the Bell rock lighthouse, and the fire is described to have spread with such frightful rapidity that those on board, amounting to fifteen persons, were unable to save any property whatever. Happily they escaped by taking to the boats, and reached Montrose in safety, though much exhausted, the following morning (Monday). The fire commenced amongst the cargo in the hold of the vessel, but the circumstances under which it originated are at present unknown. She is stated to have been a fine sailing vessel, and is reported to be fully insured.

THE FIRE AT HAMBURG.—A letter from Hamburg says, the number of libraries destroyed by the fire was eleven, six of which were public establishments. To these losses must be added the stocks of some booksellers, containing, amongst others, 37,000 volumes of modern German, French, and English works. The total destruction of books, as yet ascertained, amounts to 300,000 volumes. Several collections of scientific objects have perished, particularly one, consisting of 4,000 models of machines belonging to the Patriotic society, and which were used in the evening and Sunday classes, instituted for the mechanics of the town. The same letter gives the following as an estimate of the quantity of merchandise consumed, viz.:—2,000,000 lbs. of coffee; 5,000,000 lbs. of sugar, three millions of which were refined; 1,200 bales of raw cotton; 360 bales of spun ditto; 300 tons of Carolina rice; 500 sacks of Java rice; 100,000 lbs. of palm oil; 500,000 quintals of rape oil; 1,000 tons of Smyrna currants; 2,000 tons of cheese; 250 sacks of linseed; 30,000 pieces of linen; 8,000 casks of Claret; 400 pieces of corn and potatoe spirits; 400 pieces of rum and arrack; 3,000 lbs. of West India and American tobacco.

LOCKING-IN SYSTEM.—The directors of the Great Western Railway company, in deference to the wishes of the public, and agreeably to the suggestions made a short time since in parliament, have resolved to discontinue the system hitherto pursued of locking the doors of their railway carriages; and the new plan of leaving them unfastened came into operation throughout the line on Monday, immediately upon an official recommendation to that effect being circulated.

THE CROPS.—A correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says, "The wheat crop on the clay lands is thin, and cannot, I think, prove an average yield; but on the gravels and in the fens I never saw a finer prospect. The ears are now to be seen in all directions, and, should the present beautiful weather continue, we must have an early harvest. The spring corn now requires rain to insure a good crop. From the best information I can obtain, the quantity of wheat on hand does not exceed that of last year, so that it is evident we shall be ready to consume the coming crop in quick time. Of barley and oats I learn but little remains." The *Mark Lane Express* says, "There can be no doubt that all Lent corn, as well as spring sown wheat, must already have suffered from the want of sufficient moisture; and fears are entertained that, if the rain holds off much longer, serious injury will be done. The autumn sown wheat has been pushed forward by the high temperature, and is in many districts now in ear: the reports respecting the appearance of this grain continue extremely various; from the northern and eastern counties we received, on the whole, more satisfactory accounts than from Essex, Kent, and other of the home counties, but generally the plant is admitted to be thin on the ground, and the straw short and weak. We have also within the last day or two heard complaints of red-rust having manifested itself in some parts of Sussex; the reports cannot, therefore, on the whole, be considered as favourable, still the trade has become dull, and though no actual abatement of importance has been submitted to, prices have rather tended downwards. That our stocks of home-grown wheat are very short in all parts of England, no longer admits of a doubt; and so completely are the granaries exhausted in Ireland that the utmost distress prevails there, and shipments are now in progress from most of the ports along our western coast to the sister island. In this state of things any material decline from present prices can scarcely be expected, particularly as the importers of foreign still refrain from paying duty, except in retail quantities."

WORKING OF THE NEW CORN BILL.—It will be seen, from the monthly returns of foreign grain, that there were in bond on the 5th of May upwards of a million quarters of foreign grain, and three hundred and sixty-eight thousand cwt. of flour and meal. A small quantity of this has been liberated since that time; but a larger quantity has been imported from abroad, so that the stock of grain and flour now in bond cannot be much less than a million and a half of quarters. The liberation of this grain at the present moment would have an excellent effect on the prices of food, and on the trade of the country; but how can it be expected under the present law? This week the duty on wheat is twelve shillings per quarter, the aggregate average of the six weeks being 60*s.* 9*d.* An addition of 3*d.* per quarter to the aggregate average will reduce the duty to 11*s.* by raising the averages to 61*s.* and last week's return alone renders that addition certain. Now, it is as clear as day-light, that the prices remaining the same, every holder of a thousand quarters of wheat will gain fifty pounds by the change of duty in the course of next week.—*Liverpool Times.*

LITERATURE.

The Antiquities of the Christian Church. Translated and compiled from the Works of Augusti; with numerous Additions from Rheinwald, Siegel, and others. By the Rev. LYMAN COLEMAN. Reprinted from the American Edition of 1841. London: Ward and Co.

THIS summary of the rites and institutions of ancient Christianity consists principally of compilations from German scholars. The abridgment of Augusti's great work, *Denkwürdigkeiten aus der Christlichen Archäologie*, in twelve volumes, has furnished most of the materials, and forms the basis of the volume. This he published in the year 1835, after his *Denkwürdigkeiten* had obtained for him a high reputation among the learned. It was found, however, to be too extensive for general use, which induced its author to reconstruct the substance of his larger work. By uniting copiousness with brevity—by crowding his pages with the facts of Christian archæology, and making quotations sparingly—he compressed in three volumes the most valuable portions of the former twelve; thus presenting by far the most complete manual now before the public. This work, in a modified form, has been already translated and published in England, by the Rev. J. E. Riddle; but this did not, in Mr Coleman's judgment, answer all the conditions which the American public would require, and which the original demanded. The modifications necessary to make it acceptable to the church of England were, in his mind, an indifferent recommendation to transatlantic readers. Having entered upon his task, he resolved to make it as complete as possible. For this purpose, he gathered compilations wherever he could find them adapted to his design, and especially laid under contribution the works of Rheinwald and Siegel, together with those of Neander and Gieseler. The statement which the laborious compiler has given in his preface is interesting, and will afford the reader a glimpse into the nature of the work:—

"In making these compilations, the course pursued has been to go through with an abridgment of a given article from Augusti, and then to compare it with these authorities, such additions and corrections being made as the subject seemed to require. * * * It is important further to remark, that the larger work of Augusti has been freely consulted, and in several instances entire articles have been translated or abridged directly from it. * * * The reader will not expect in this volume a close or literal translation; the work has been executed, however, with a constant endeavour to give a fair and faithful interpretation of the author, and, on important or disputed points, to give it in terms as literal as the idioms of our language would admit. In other instances merely the results of the author are given, with references to the original sources from which he has derived his authorities. And at other times, the substance of his researches and conclusions is presented in language appropriately our own.

"After having advanced far towards the completion of his task, the compiler obtained a copy of Riddle's Manual of Christian Antiquities. This work is an abridged translation from Augusti, with occasional compilations from Siegel, and copious extracts from Bingham. The work, though executed with candour and ability, is unsuited for the American public, and too expensive for general circulation. The compiler, however, acknowledges himself under many obligations to this author in the revision and correction of his own translations. The translation from Siegel on the *Agapæ*, or love-feasts of the primitive church, in the following pages, is transferred entire from that work. The article on prayers for the dead is also from his hand, together with various extracts in different parts of the following work, of which the most important are acknowledged in their proper place.

"Jamieson on the Manners and Trials of the Primitive Christians came to hand just as this volume was going to the press. From this work various extracts have been made by way of recapitulation, though at the hazard of being occasionally repetitious. These extracts give a brief and popular view of the topics which have been previously treated of in a manner more methodical and minute. His reputation, as a distinguished preacher in Edinburgh, entitles this treatise to the confidence of the reader, especially when informed by the author himself that he 'has with minute and patient industry tested almost every statement contained in his book with the original authorities.' The chapter on the domestic and social character of the primitive Christians is compiled chiefly from this work.

"The plan of churches and the chronological index are from Rheinwald. The reader will here find a valuable compend of the historical events connected with the antiquities of the church, in which the successive stages of departure from the simplicity and purity of primitive worship are distinctly stated, in connexion with the contemporary authors and rulers, in church and state, who were instrumental either in introducing or opposing these innovations.

"The chapter on the sacred seasons of the puritans supplies an obvious deficiency in the history of our forefathers, and will no doubt be received as a valuable addition to this work, and an important contribution to our own ecclesiastical history.

"The account of the religious rites of the Armenian church, from the Rev. G. O. Dwight, missionary at Constantinople, cannot fail to interest the Christian reader, while it reveals to him, through the dimness of a high antiquity, the customs of the primitive church.

"This work was undertaken with the hope that it would in some measure supply a great deficiency in our ecclesiastical literature, and serve to direct the attention of the public to this neglected branch of study. Many topics of great interest, relating to the rites, institutions, and authority of the ancient church, are now the subject of earnest controversy in England, and of eager inquiry in this country. Ancient Christianity is destined, in both countries, to be severely scrutinised anew, and its merits sharply contested. And this consideration presents one reason among many for offering this publication at the present time to the service of the public. But the various reasons which recommend the study of Christian antiquities to the attention of the public are clearly exhibited by the Rev. Professor Sears, in the introduction which he has very kindly prepared for this work. The reader is there presented with the views of an eminent scholar, thoroughly familiar with the researches of German authors on this subject, and fully qualified to speak of their comparative merits, and of the importance of this department of sacred literature."—pp. 8, 9.

Professor Sears, in his introduction, has given a brief memoir of Augusti:—

"He was born in Eschenberga, a small town in the duchy of Saxe-Gotha, in 1772. After pursuing his studies with success, under a learned minister by the name of Moller, he entered the university of Jena, and devoted his attention to theology. At the age of twenty-six he became a *privatdocent*, or tutor, in the same place, and rose rapidly to distinction, being made extraor-

dinary professor of philosophy after a period of only two years, and ordinary professor of oriental languages in three years from that time. After labouring in this latter department of instruction nine years, he went to Breslau as professor of theology; and seven years later, to Bonn, where he still remains as professor, though he holds an additional ecclesiastical office as *oberconsistorialrath* at Coblenz. He is the author of several productions in various departments of theological learning. Besides those already mentioned, his translation of the Bible in conjunction with de Wette, his Introduction to the Old Testament, his History of Christian Doctrines, his System of Theology, and his Symbolical Books of the Reformed Church, are best known. The order of his talent and scholarship is characterised by versatility and universality, rather than by profoundness of reflection or investigation. His reading is very extensive; his acquisitions are easily and rapidly made; all his ideas assume a definite and tangible form, and the reader follows him with ease and pleasure. He possesses in short, all the qualities necessary to a high degree of success in such a work as his Manual of Antiquities. He is a professed believer in the orthodox faith, and has written, in general, with an impartiality becoming an historian. His own countrymen unite in giving him this praise; and the popularity of his Manual with them is one of the surest proofs of its deserving, as it undoubtedly will receive, a similar popularity among us."—p. 16.

Of the merits of this transatlantic work we can speak with confidence. It scarcely betrays its German origin. The style is easy; there is nothing tedious in detail; yet every article contains all the extant information which industry could procure to illustrate the subject on which it treats. Every change is traced to the period and circumstances which introduced it. Light is thrown upon the origin of most of the additions made to primitive Christianity, and many of which exist to this day in the eastern and western, and in some so-called protestant, churches. Impartiality is a remarkable feature of the work. And when we consider that all the sources from whence the materials have been derived are tainted with party spirit, and that facts have been warped and twisted to answer party purposes, we cannot but admire the patient investigation by which every topic is tested, and the fairness with which the *pro* and *con* of evidence is stated. The difficulty of such a work, and so executed, we may gather from Professor Sears' remarks on the older writers, and the obvious diversity that exists in their mode of treating the same subject:—

"In respect to the end which they have had in view, they may be divided into three general classes, according to their ecclesiastical relations. The different and often opposite considerations which have inspired their zeal, could not fail to give a peculiar feature to their works. While the individual writers of each of the three classes mentioned above have had their individual peculiarities, with an almost endless variety in regard to ability, learning, and candour, they have, in general, been either warm polemics or laborious apologists for their respective parties. Even where this feature is less obvious, there is a peculiar spirit and manner manifested in the topics selected, and in the relative importance attached to each, betraying the author's ecclesiastical preferences. Hence the solemn awe and tedious minuteness with which the catholic writer describes the veriest trifles; the belligerent manner in which the protestant, whether Lutheran or Calvinistic, musters his forces, using the weapons of the antiquary chiefly, perhaps, because others have abused them; and the pleasure with which the English churchman approaches the subject of the clerical orders and the venerable liturgy."—p. 13.

The work consists of an introduction, and is divided into twenty-three chapters, which are subdivided again into a great number of sections; a glance at which will satisfy every student that it is a hand-book on ancient Christianity which he ought always to have within his reach, either to consult or to learn from the numerous authorities quoted and referred to in it, where he can obtain all the knowledge which industry and learning have accumulated for his benefit, on questions of deep and growing interest.

The subjects treated we can only enumerate:—A General View of the Organisation and Worship of the Primitive Church; Names and Classes of Christians; the Ministers of the Church; the Inferior Officers of the Church; Appointment to Ecclesiastical Offices; Rank, Rights, Privileges, and Costume of the Clergy; Ordination; Churches and Sacred Places; Prayers and Psalmody of the Church; Use of the Holy Scriptures in Religious Worship; Homilies; Baptism; Confirmation; the Lord's Supper; Discipline of the Ancient Church; Domestic and Social Character of the Primitive Christians; Marriage; Funeral Rites and Ceremonies; Sacred Seasons, Festivals, and Fasts; Sacred Seasons of the Puritans; the Armenian Church. To these chapters are added—a Chronological List of Councils; Chronological Index; and a General Index.

The present edition is one of a series of publications by Messrs Ward and Co., well known under the title of "Ward's Library of Standard Divinity." We scarcely know of a collection so rich in works of intrinsic value: some of them by our best divines, and which had become very scarce; some by living American authors, of high repute for learning; some, translations from the German, of their best divinity—and, as bearing relation to the work of Mr Coleman, we may mention Jahn's "History of the Hebrew Commonwealth," translated by Professor Stowe, and Jahn's "Biblical Antiquities," translated by Professor Upham. Eight handsome octavo volumes, beautifully printed, of this invaluable library, are already published; and we trust they will be followed by a goodly number in succession, and that care will be taken to select only first-rate works, and not particular treatises such as some in the present collection, which we could wish had been made to give place to works more valuable and more wanted. We need not add, that we think this spirited undertaking deserves the most liberal patronage.

A Brief Sketch of the Present State, and Future Expectations of the Jews By RIDLEY H. HERSCHELL. London: Unwin.

MR HERSCHELL is well known to the Christian public, as an able expounder of the Old Testament on Christian principles. He is one of the few Hebrew converts to Christianity, who reflects honour on the faith he has relinquished and embraced. Coming from such a man, this "Brief Sketch" is peculiarly valuable. Of modern Jews very little was known, till the appearance of this small volume. It has reached a fifth edition, and the seventh thousand is announced in the title page. This is a pleasing indica-

tion that the seed of Abraham have created some interest among Christians. Mr Herschell occupies a very important position in relation to both, and we hope he will obtain sympathy and support in the prosecution of his benevolent object, from the various denominations who are bound to offer every scriptural facility, for the admission of converted Israelites into the pale of the Christian church.

A Catechism of New Testament Principles, respecting the Constitution and Government of the Churches of Christ. By the late CHARLES NICE DAVIES. London: Jackson and Walford.

WE earnestly recommend this little work to the members of the dissenting churches in this country; it will inform them on a number of momentous truths, and establish them in those great principles, which are, alas! too frequently lost sight of, even by those who derive their life and being as dissenters from them. We also earnestly recommend this book to those dissenting ministers whose public conduct, as far as the promulgation of stern nonconformist principle is concerned, betrays utter indifference, utter ignorance, or utter treachery. And, moreover, should there be a few of our readers whose minds are unsettled on the question of a state foundry for Christianity, or who are in any way undecided about such small matters as tithes, or creeds, rates or bishops, we can cordially advise them to repair to this catechism as to a teacher well able to solve all their doubts.

Eutropii Breviarium Historiæ Romanæ; with a Summary, a Complete Dictionary, and an Index of Proper Names. London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co. 1841.

AN edition, on good paper and in clear type, of a useful little work: we say useful, for although Eutropius is wanting in classic elegance, not only will his concise chapters supply the youthful reader with the elements of Roman history, but furnish him likewise with a considerable number of words, and so lessen the labour of reading more difficult authors. It is pleasing to a child learning a language, to find that he is storing his mind with facts, at the same time that he is acquiring words.

The plan of including a dictionary to the author in the same volume is very advantageous. There is, however, a slight inaccuracy in the title page which we must point out. To agree with fact, the word *complete* should have had the prefix *in*; for there are many words in the history that are not in the dictionary. It is true the editor in his preface prepares his readers to expect some deficiency, for he tells them, "The dictionary will, it is hoped, be found pretty complete." But why should it not, in accordance with the promise on the title page, be *complete*?

The following words, occurring in the places denoted, are not in the vocabulary—namely: *nam*, p. 2, l. 11; *invicem*, p. 4, l. 26; *sape*, p. 6, l. 15; *maritima*, p. 17, l. 2; *perimo*, p. 21, l. 15; *expugno*, p. 21, l. 16; *amnis*, p. 22, l. 16; *vicus*, p. 22, l. 30; *equitatus*, p. 31, l. 24; *visus*, p. 34, l. 14, nor *video*; *aruspex* ib.; *antea*, p. 39, l. 24; *nemo*, p. 62, l. 25; *hodie*, p. 63, l. 10. That these are not all the omissions we know; how many more there are we cannot say; but we will say, that these ought not to have been allowed. To have prevented them required neither genius nor skill, but only qualities which we have a right to expect even in a day-labourer—care and industry. Nor let it be pleaded that some of the words omitted are such as a boy would learn from his grammar, for other words of which the same might be predicated, as *bonus*, *facilis*, *filius*, *fio*, *is*, *qui*, *et al.* are inserted.

If the ostensible editor prepared the dictionary, he has not done his duty and if it was left to another hand he ought not to have lent his name to deceive the public.

The Prospectus of the Congregational Tract Society, for diffusing the Knowledge of Congregational principles by cheap Publications Published by the Society, at their Repository, Appledore, Devon.

WE learn with pleasure that the baptists and independents are associated in this useful and seasonable undertaking, which is most creditable to the dissenters in Devonshire. We should be glad to see their example followed by every county in the empire. Congregationalism is well described in the prospectus—and the writers avow their conviction, that "the prosperity of genuine piety, the true interest of the Christian church, and the best welfare of the world, depend upon the strict observance of this divine ecclesiastical constitution." Nor can they be charged with bearing false witness against their neighbour, in their portraiture of ecclesiastical establishments, which they find to have "originated in a worldly attempt to make the moral influence and agencies of religion, available to state policy; that its coercion of conscience, of the clergy, and of churches is contrary to the spiritual nature and holy designs of the gospel; and that the perpetuation of its power is most unfavourable to the glory of God, to the communion of saints, and to the salvation of souls." The tracts which we have seen, and which we strongly recommend to all our readers, who may wish to disseminate our great principles, in a form peculiarly acceptable, and at the cheapest rate, are the following:—"An Address on the Duty of Diffusing Congregational Principles;" "I am a Congregational Dissenter, let me candidly own my principles;" "The Voluntary System Explained;" "An Essay on the Constitution, Privileges, and Duties of a Christian Church," by the Rev. George Smith, of Plymouth; "The Bartholomew Day," by the Rev. Jerome Clapp, of Appledore. These are excellent samples of the series, which we doubt not are equally adapted for a wide circulation, which we hope they will obtain. The Repository, Appledore, can supply them to any extent.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

1. *The Promethean*. June.
2. *Bird on the Anglican Church*.
3. *The Suffrage*; an Appeal to the Middle Classes.
4. *The System of late Hours of Business*.
5. *Conscience versus Church Rates*.
6. *The People's Rights, and how to get them*.
7. *Report of the Baptist Union*. 1842.
8. *Congregationalism in Norwich 200 Years ago*.
9. *The Established Church Indefensible*.
10. *Faber's Provincial Letters*.
11. *Catechism of New Testament Principles*.
12. *Temperance Messenger*.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

At Tisbury, in Wiltshire, on Wednesday, June 1st, a new place of worship called Zion Hill chapel, belonging to the congregational church under the pastoral care of the Rev. T. Giles, was opened for divine service, on which occasion the Rev. W. Jay, of Bath, preached in the morning, from Psalm xlviii. 9; and the Rev. N. M. Harry, of Broad street chapel, London, in the evening, from 2nd Peter i. 19. The devotional services were conducted by the Revs Messrs Elliott, Evans, Firnie, Herbert, Leask, Mann, Penhall, Protheroe, and Trevor. Tisbury is a very picturesque village, about 13 miles west of Salisbury. A dissenting interest has existed there from the commencement of the last century. The old chapel was built in 1726, and has

been held from that time to the present by leases on lives. As it was very much crowded, and even in that state far too small to accommodate all the people who wished to attend, it was deemed advisable to purchase a piece of freehold land, and build a more spacious edifice with a burial ground attached. The congregation accordingly subscribed amongst themselves upwards of £700, and bought a small field, which was duly conveyed to trustees for religious uses, on which they have erected the present chapel, which will seat about 550 persons. The cost of purchasing the field and erecting the chapel, together with the fencings, will amount to about £1,500. The chapel, which is built in the pointed style, is situated on a very pleasant eminence, and although almost entirely destitute of ornamental work is, from its graceful simplicity and symmetry, the subject of great encomium. It was designed and executed by members of the congregation. Nearly 800 people were present on the occasion, and the collection at the close of the services amounted to £106 15s. 9½d.

The Rev. James Davies, of Cheshunt college, has accepted a unanimous invitation from the Independent church at Denton, to the pastoral office (vacant by the lamented death of the Rev. Edward Kirkman), and purposes commencing his ministerial labours on the first Sabbath in August.

MARRIAGES.

June 9, at Abney chapel, Stoke Newington, by the Rev. John Jefferson, Mr ROBERT HIGGIN, of Budge row, Watling street, to MARY BENNETT, daughter of Mr Charles Ross, of Stoke Newington, and eldest grand-daughter of the late Charles Ross, Esq., ship builder, Rochester, Kent.

June 7, by the Rev. Evan James, at the independent chapel, Bideford, the Rev. JEROME CLAPP, of Appledore, Devon, to Miss M. M. JONES, of Preswyla villa, Bideford.

June 9, at the Great meeting, Leicester, S. KIRBY, Esq., banker, to LYDIA, daughter of the late Mr FORSELL.

June 9, at Wakefield, JOSEPH GURNEY, son of Robert BARCLAY, banker, Lombard street, to MARY WALKER, second daughter of William LEATHAM, banker, of Heath, near Wakefield.

DEATHS.

June 12, at Rugby, the Rev. THOMAS ARNOLD, D.D., head master of Rugby school, after a few hours' illness, of a disease of the head.

June 5, deeply regretted by all who knew him, the Rev. THOMAS GOUGH, at Westbury Leigh. He had been minister of the baptist chapel in that place for many years.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, June 10.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 Wm IV., cap. 85:—

The congregational chapel, Elton, Lancashire. W. Harper, sup. registrar.
St Joseph's chapel, Eastwell, Leicestershire. E. Batty, superintendent registrar.
Wesleyan methodist chapel, Tynemouth, Northumberland. J. L. Barker, sup. reg.
Bethel chapel, Towyn, Merionethshire. H. Davies, superintendent registrar.
Horeb, Builth, Brecknockshire. E. Vaughan, superintendent registrar.

INSOLVENTS.

ARMSTRONG, THOMAS, late of 34, Abchurch lane, City, and now of 1, Conduit street Paddington, merchant, June 9.

STEGGALL, JOHN, Guildford street, Middlesex, bookseller, June 9.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

ATKINSON, THOMAS, Lancaster, druggist.

BRAYNE, HENRY, formerly of Castle street, Oxford street, Middlesex, afterwards of Battersea and Clapham road, Surrey, coal merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

ATKINSON, JAMES, Leeds, Yorkshire, joiner, to surrender June 17, July 22: solicitors Messrs Batty and Co., Chancery lane, London, and Mr Shackleton, Leeds.

BAIRD, HANSEL, Gloucester, grocer, June 17, July 22: solicitors, Mr Nicholls, 8, Cook's court, Lincoln's inn, London, and Mr J. Lovegrove, Gloucester.

BOWER, MANOAH, Birmingham, gilt toy manufacturer, June 20, July 22: solicitors, Mr E. S. Bigg, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane, London, and Messrs Haywood and Webb, Birmingham.

FORSTER, STEPHEN, Gateshead, Durham, iron founder, July 6, 22: solicitors, Messrs Meggison and Co., 3, King's road, Bedford row, London, and Messrs Brockett and Philipson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

JOHNSON, OSMOND, now or late of Maldon and Great Braxted, Essex, corn dealer, June 21, July 22: solicitors, Messrs Stevens and Co., 6, Queen street, Cheapside, London.

KEMPSTER, WILLIAM, South Weald, Essex, innkeeper, June 25, July 22: solicitor, Mr Rawlings, Romford, Essex.

MILLS, JOHN, Clapham, Surrey, shipowner, June 23, July 22: solicitors, Messrs Dods and Linklater, 111, St Martin's lane, London.

MOSS, SOLOMON DAVIS, Rochdale, Lancashire, draper, June 21, July 22: solicitors, Messrs Milne and Co., Temple, London, and Mr T. Sutton, Manchester.

PARKIN, BEN, CAMM, DAVID, and FARRAR, JOSEPH, Birstal, Yorkshire, cotton warp doublers, June 25, July 22: solicitors, Messrs Makinson and Sanders, 3, Elm court, Middle Temple, London, and Messrs Atkinson and Saunders, Manchester.

PERKIN, JOHN, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, maltster, June 21, July 22: solicitors, Mr Church, 9, Bedford row, London, and Mr T. S. James, Birmingham.

RUSSELL, ROBERT, Bradford, Yorkshire, provision dealer, June 25, July 22: solicitors, Messrs Walter and Pemberton, 4, Symond's inn, London, and Mr Tolson, Bradford.

SMYTH, WILLIAM GREY, Vauxhall walk, Lambeth, Surrey, surgeon, June 21, July 22: solicitor, Mr Binns, 17, Essex street, Strand, London.

STEVENS, HENRY, William, Hertfordshire, and STEVENS, JOHN, Claphill, Bedfordshire, builders, June 17, July 22: solicitors, Messrs Stevens and Co., Queen street, Cheapside, London.

TATHAM, THOMAS, late of Giggleswick, but now of Burton-in-Lonsdale, Yorkshire, lime burner, June 18, July 22: solicitors, Messrs Gragg and Jeyes, 4, Harpur street, Red Lion square, London, and Mr J. Cowburn, Settle.

THOMPSON, ROBERT BENNETT, formerly of 104, and now of 118, Wood street, Cheapside, City, warehouseman, June 17, July 22: solicitors, Messrs Reed and Shaw, Friday street, Cheapside.

TRIGGS, JAMES, Southampton, upholsterer, June 16, July 22: solicitors, Messrs Sharp and Harrison, Southampton, and Mr Barber, 11, Furnival's inn, London.

WHATLEY, DAVID, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, scrivener, June 20, July 22: solicitors, Mr S. Ledlard, Cirencester, and Mr Crouch, 37, Southampton buildings, London.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ALEXANDER, THOMAS, and M'ARTHUR, COLIN, Govan, near Glasgow, ship builders, June 15, July 6.

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM, Glasgow, cartwright and smith, June 20, July 11.

DUNCAN, JOHN JAMES, Edinburgh, writer, June 15, July 8.

HALLIWELL, GEORGE and JAMES, late of Dairy, and now of Greenock, contractors, June 13, July 4.

HAY, WILLIAM, Kilsyth, Stirlingshire, merchant, June 17, July 15.

HENDERSON, ANDREW, Glasgow, builder, June 16, July 6.

MOIR, ROBERT, Kippen, general merchant, June 16, July 7.

MORRISON, PETER, formerly of Banff, but now of Dundee, merchant, June 15, July 15.

SHARP, WILLIAM and CHARLES, Montrose, wine and spirit merchants, June 15, July 6.

DIVIDENDS.

July 1, Green, Clifford street, Bond street, tailor—July 1, Matthews, Crooked lane, City, tin plate and oil merchant—July 1, Fearnley, Bradford, Yorkshire, woolstapler—

July 1, Curtis, Tokenhouse yard, City, merchant—July 1, Bromfield, 227, Blackfriars road, brush manufacturer—July 1, Scholefield, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, timber merchant—July 1, Ratcliffe, 64, Blackman street, Southwark, stationer—July 1, Saunders, Chesham, Buckinghamshire, grocer—July 2, Staffell, Strood, Kent, druggist—

July 2, Farmer, late of 32, Tavistock street, Covent garden, but now a prisoner in the Fleet, jeweler—July 4, Hunt, 28, Watling street, City, stationer—July 4, M'Cleave, 90, London road, Surrey, linen draper—July 2, Dittrich, Kingston-upon-Hull, and Konigsberg, Prussia, merchant—July 4, Hicklin, Nottingham, printer—July 2, Lowe, Liverpool, attorney at law—July 18, White and Broad, Newport, Hampshire, wine merchants—

July 2, M'Alister, Liverpool, upholsterer—July 5, Ford, Bristol, cooper.

CERTIFICATES—JULY 1.

Bell, Norton Folgate, Shoreditch, linen draper—Miller, 70, St Martin's lane, Charing cross, Great Scotland yard, Westminster, and Battersea, Surrey, sugar manufacturer—

J. C. and T. Lucas, Aldersgate street, druggists—Ballinger, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, livery stable keeper—Guilford, North Shields, Northumberland, ship owner—Atkinson, Monkwearmouth shore, Durham, hardware man—James, Bangor, Carnarvon, druggist—Payne, Hand court, Holborn, victualer.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Atkinson and Rumney, Manchester, common brewers—Taylor and Hope, York, wholesale chemists—M' Turk and Spence, Kingston-upon-Hull, woollen merchants—Jervis and Kemp, Rotherham, Yorkshire, mercers—Laird and Kitson, Airedale foundry, near Leeds, engineers—Heap and Thornton, Melbourne, Derbyshire, gloves—Brown and Lloyd, New Cross, Kent, ladder makers—Middleton and Getting, Lime street, City, wine merchants—Carlos and Fitzgerald, Hanover chambers, Buckingham street, Adelphi, surveyors—Angus and Co., Lancelot place, Trevor square, Brompton, coach builders (so far as regards Walter)—T. and T. P. Trendell, Reading, Berkshire, pork butchers—Hudson and Linfield, Wakefield, ironmongers—Huffman and Woodbury, Manchester, men's mercers—Collett and Thomson, 13, Goldsmith street, London, and Glasgow, muselins de laines printers—L. W. L., and J. Halls, Plymouth, Devonshire, grocers—Child and Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, machine makers—Cetti and Stoppani, Red Lion street, Holborn, merchants.

Tuesday, June 14.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

NICHOLLS, CHARLES, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, flannel merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

BEARDS, WILLIAM, and BEARDS, GEORGE, Bilston, Staffordshire, malsters, June 25, July 26: solicitors, Mr Edward Marklew Hunt, 8, New Boswell court, Lincoln's inn, London, and Mr John William, Bilston.

BOWERS, CHARLES DENNIS, Cannon street, City, comb maker, June 23, July 26: solicitors, Messrs Adlington and Co., Bedford row.

BROWN, WILLIAM, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, June 27, July 26: solicitors, Messrs Slater and Heelis, Manchester, and Messrs Milne and Co., Temple, London.

CROMPTON, ABEL, Manchester, grocer, June 24, July 26: solicitors, Messrs Johnson and Co., Temple, London, and Mr Hitchcock, Manchester.

DELAMAIN, HENRY FERDINAND, 37, St Mary at-Hill, City, wine merchant, June 23, July 26: solicitor, Mr Charles S. Hill, Clement's lane, Lombard street.

DOWNING, THOMAS, Bransford, Worcestershire, miller, June 20, July 26: solicitors, Messrs Cardales and Iliffe, Bedford row, London, and Messrs Gillam and Sons, Worcester.

HILL, THOMAS, Great Driffield, Yorkshire, spirit merchant, July 5, 26: solicitors, Messrs Walmsley and Co., 43, Chancery lane, London, and Messrs Shepherd and Tonge, Great Driffield.

HOULDING, WILLIAM, Salford, Lancashire, cordwainer, June 24, July 26: solicitors, Messrs Rowley and Taylor, Manchester, and Mr W. Sharp, 11, Staple inn, London.

JACKSON, JOHN, Nottingham, plumber, June 22, July 26: solicitors, Messrs Taylor and Collinson, Great James street, Bedford row, London, and Mr James Sollory, Nottingham.

JOHNSON, MARY, and JOHNSON, WILLIAM, Cheadle, Staffordshire, grocers, June 25, July 26: solicitors, Mr Gough, 32, East street, Red Lion square, London, and Mr Blagg, Cheadle.

KERRISON, WILLIAM, Southampton, glass merchant, June 25, July 26: solicitors, Mr Thomas Plews, 32, Bucklersbury, London, and Messrs Handall and Eldridge, Southampton.

LONG, THOMAS, 3, Beaufort place, Chelsea, coal merchant, June 21, July 26: solicitors, Messrs M'Leod and Stenning, 164, Billiter street, City.

MEALE, THOMAS, Brynmawr, Breconshire, ironmonger, June 28, July 26: solicitors, Messrs Clarke and Medcalf, Lincoln's inn fields, London, and Mr Edward Harley, Bristol.

MERRIDREW, HENRY, Coventry, ribbon manufacturer, June 30, July 26: solicitors, Messrs Austen and Hobson, Raymond buildings, Gray's inn, London, and Messrs Troughton and Lea, Coventry.

PRICE, MONTAGUE COMBE, Brentford, glass seller, June 24, July 26: solicitor, Mr Wadeson, Austin friars.

RIDGWAY, TRISTRAM, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, wool merchant, June 24, July 26: solicitors, Messrs Wright and Smith, Golden square.

SWANN, JOHN, and KELLY, JAMES, late of Fleetwood-on-Wyre, Lancashire, bricklayers, July 5, 26: solicitors, Mr Owen T. Alger, 37, Bedford row, London, and Mr Thomas Pitt, Fleetwood-on-Wyre.

TURPIN, THOMAS, Wivenhoe, Essex, innkeeper, June 30, July 26: solicitors, Messrs Wire and Child, 9, St Swithen's lane, London.

WEBB, WILLIAM, Northampton terrace, York street, City road, watch maker, June 21, July 26: solicitor, Mr H. Lloyd, Cheapside.

WILLAN, RICHARD, Bollington, Cheshire, linendraper, June 28, July 26: solicitors, B. M. and C. Baxter, Lincoln's inn fields, London, and Messrs Sale and Worthington, Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BEGG, CHARLES, Dundee, grocer, and spirit merchant, and agent, June 20, July 11.

GRAHAM, JAMES, late of Battery place, Rothesay, June 17, July 8.

LAING, JOHN, and SAUNDERS, THOMAS, Dundee and Birmingham, merchants and manufacturers, June 20, July 11.

STRUTHERS, WILLIAM, Glasgow, merchant and auctioneer, June 17, July 8.

STEVENSON, WILLIAM, Glasgow, wright and carpenter, June 21, July 12.

SPENCE, DAVID, Perth, boot and shoe maker, June 21, July 12.

SUTHERLAND, JOHN, Edinburgh, bookseller and newspaper agent, June 22, July 13.

VALLANCE, ALEXANDER, Glasgow, manufacturer and printer, June 16, July 7.

DIVIDENDS.

July 5.—H. and A. Wood, of Basinghall street, city, blackwell-hall factors—July 7.

Murray, of Church street, Newington, Surrey, leather seller—July 7, Dannit, jun., of the Talbot Inn yard, Southwark, hop merchant—July 5, Richards, of the Fox public house, 162 Oxford street, St. Marylebone—July 5, Ashton, of Berners street, Middlesex, bill broker—July 5, Straker, of 443 West Strand, bookseller—July 5, Kennet, formerly of New Bond Street, upholsterer, but afterwards of Lincoln's inn fields, tooth ache curer—July 6, Hood of Princes-street, Leicester square, and of Great Grimby, Lincolnshire, rope manufacturer—July 6, Sugars, of Carey street, Lincoln's inn fields, coal merchant—July 6, Williams and Mottram, of Wood-street, city, Manchester warehousemen—July 5, Goddard, of 78 Wood street, city, fringe maker—July 6, Atkins, late of Greenbank, Walsley and, bobbin manufacturer, at the house of Mr. Holmes, Kings Arms Inn, Kendal—July 6, Ainsworth of Birmingham, saddler's ironmonger—July 11, Page, jun., of Gloucester, carrier—July 8, Hutchinson, of Eliond, Yorkshire, machine maker—July 8, Baber, of Lindfield, Sussex, malster—July 6, Robins, of Stone, Staffordshire, ironmonger—July 18, Squibb, of East Cowes, Hampshire, rope maker—July 8, Hunnybun, of Cambridge, ironmonger—July 8, J. and B. Schofield, of Henley, Yorkshire, clothiers—July 15, Hartley, of Halifax, Yorkshire, chemist—July 22, J. and R. L. Nash, of Bristol, brewers—July 12, Bourne, of Liverpool, cotton broker.

CERTIFICATES—JULY 5.

Walker, Liverpool, drysalter—Woods, 70, Lower Thames street, City, licensed victualer—Chaloner, Chester, carrier—M. W., and J. Redfern, Birtin house, Yorkshire, file manufacturers—Johnson, Birmingham, ironmonger—Nichols, Birmingham, gold pencil case maker—Mallan, late of Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, dentist—Thomas, Mark lane, City, and of Strood, Kent, corn merchant—Lacy, Stansfield, Yorkshire, cotton spinner—Miller, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham, sailcloth maker—Rogers, Finch lane, Cornhill, wine merchant—Parkes, Golden square, Middlesex, printseller—Jenns, Hoxton Old Town, and Cumming street, Pentonville, Middlesex, patent waterproof leather manufacturer—Lane, Hoxton Old Town, Middlesex, victualer.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. and G. P. Cott, Mile end, Middlesex, carpenters—P. J., S. B., and J. H. Dobrée, Gracechurch street, City, merchants and warehousemen—Brettell and Rodford, of the Lye, Worcestershire, clay merchants—J. and R. Warr, Beaminstor, Dorsetshire architects, builders, and cabinet makers—Man and Asperne, Mincing lane, City, colonial produce brokers—W. and J. Broomhall, Pershore, Worcestershire, drapers and tailors—Treffry and Co., Wenlock basin, City road, engineers, boiler makers, and iron founders—Ellison and Co., 17, Ave Maria lane, City, bookbinders—Meyers and Juda, Cambridge, jewelers—Fergie, jun., and Nicholson, Liverpool, cabinet makers—Appleby and Brown, Beverley, Yorkshire, tailors and drapers—R. and G. Liddington, Lillingston Dayrell, Buckinghamshire, farmers and graziers—Scott and Co., Manchester, nursery and seedsman—Nickels and Henderson, Liverpool, ship brokers and commission agents—Hitchcock and Hatch, Salisbury, Wiltshire, common carriers—Addison and Co., manufacturers of Steward's patent pianofortes (so far as regards Addison)—Fisher and Butler, Liverpool, coal agents—Stephenson and Pantlin, Liverpool, flour dealers and bakers—Pressly and Taylor, 10, Pall mall, Westminster, chemists—Boves, Rock lodge, Monkwearmouth, Durham, and Lowther, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, millers—T. S. J., and J. Bradbury, Manchester, general agents and drysalers (so far as regards T. S. Bradbury)—Carter and Co., Coventry and Oldbury, Shropshire, attorneys—Patterson and Hastings, 25, Wardour street, and 26, South Audley street, surgeons.

BRITISH FUNDS.

The English stocks maintain their ground with firmness, and there is a very steady, though not an extensive, business doing. The bank of England has been crowded to

excess for the last two or three days, by persons anxious to get rid of their light gold.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto for Account.....	93½	—	—	—	—	—
3 per cents. Reduced.....	91½	91½	92	91½	91½	91½
3½ per cents. Reduced.....	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
New 3½ per cent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Annuities.....	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Bank Stock.....	—	168	167	167½	168	168
India Stock.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchequer Bills.....	49 pm	49 pm	48 pm	48 pm	48 pm	48 pm
India Bonds, 3 per cent.....	23 pm	23 pm	24 pm	24 pm	22 pm	22 pm

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian.....	110½	Mexican.....	36½
Belgian.....	102½	Peruvian.....	18½
Brazilian.....	66½	Portuguese 5 per cents.....	61½
Buenos Ayres.....	23	Ditto 3 per cents.....	29
Columbian.....	26½	Russian.....	113½
Danish.....	81½	Spanish Active.....	22½
Dutch 2½ per cents.....	52½	Ditto Passive.....	4½
Ditto 5 per cents.....	101½	Ditto Deferred.....	10

SHARES.

Railways—		London and Brighton.....	35½
Birmingham and Derby.....	49	London and Croydon Trunk ..	13½
Birmingham and Gloucester ..	51	London and Greenwich.....	6½
Blackwall.....	10½	Ditto New.....	17½
Bristol and Exeter.....	44	Manchester and Birmingham ..	26½
Cheltenham and Gt. Western.....	28	Manchester and Leeds.....	83
Eastern Counties.....	9	Midland Counties.....	70½
Edinburgh and Glasgow.....	53½	Ditto Quarter Shares.....	24
Great North of England.....	83	North Midland.....	66
Great Western.....	89	Ditto New.....	34
Ditto New.....	61½	South Eastern and Dover.....	25½
Ditto Fifties.....	11	South Western.....	62½
London and Birmingham.....	178½	Ditto New.....	10½
Ditto Quarter Shares.....	31½		

MARKETS.

GRAIN, MARK LANE, June 13.

There was a fair show this morning of wheat samples from Essex and Kent. The fine runs were selected out at last Monday's currency, but other descriptions were offered rather cheaper.

Barley and rye are dearer. The oat trade has been brisk for some time past; free corn must be noted 1s., and bonded or floating cargoes at 2s., above last Monday's quotations.

Free beans 1s., and bonded 2s. dearer. Grey and white peas 1s. higher.

Rye is inquired for at higher prices.

In foreign wheat, free or bonded, but little is doing.

Wheat, Red New 49 to 57	Malt, Ordinary.. 48 to 53	Beans, Old..... 34 to 38
Fine..... 56 .. 64	Pale..... 56 .. 62	Harrow..... 29 .. 34
White..... 53 .. 60	Peas, Hog..... 27 .. 30	Oats, Feed..... 18 .. 20
Fine..... 64 .. 72	Maple..... 30 .. 33	Fine..... 21 .. 24
Rye..... 32 .. 36	Boilers..... 33 .. 36	Poland..... 23 .. 26
Barley..... 23 .. 27	Beans, Ticks... 27 .. 30	Potato..... 22 .. 26
Malting..... 30 to 33		

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JUNE 10.	AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF SIX WEEKS.	DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.
Wheat..... 63s. 6d.	Wheat..... 61s. 3d.	Wheat..... 11s. 0d.
Barley..... 26 6	Barley..... 26 7	Barley..... 10 0
Oats..... 19 7	Oats..... 19 6	Oats..... 7 0
Rye..... 33 6	Rye..... 32 5	Rye..... 10 6
Beans..... 32 5	Beans..... 31 10	Beans..... 10 6
Peas..... 32 5	Peas..... 31 5	Peas..... 10 6

SEEDS.

Business in the seed market is very flat, and quotations remain unaltered.	
Linseed, English, sowing 50s. to 55s. per qr.	Coriander..... 10s. to 16s. per cwt.
Baltic, ditto..... — .. —	Old..... 16 .. 18
Ditto, crushing..... 46 .. 50	Canary, new..... 75 .. 78
Mediterranean and Odessa..... 50 .. 52	Extra..... 80 .. 95
Clover, English, red..... — .. — per cwt.	Caraway, old..... 50 .. 52
Ditto, white..... — .. —	New..... 48 .. 52
Flemish, red..... — .. —	Mustard, brown, new 10 .. 14 pr bush.
Ditto, white..... — .. —	White..... 9 .. 13
New Hamburg, red..... — .. —	Trefoil..... 16 .. 35
Ditto, white..... — .. —	Rye grass, English... 30 .. 42
Old Hamburg, red..... — .. —	Scotch..... 18 .. 40
Ditto, white..... — .. —	Tares, winter..... — .. — per qr.
French, red..... — .. —	New..... 4 .. 5 pr bush.
Ditto, white..... — .. —	Rapeseed, English, new 40l. .. 48l. pr last.
Hempseed, small..... 36 .. 41	Linseed cakes, English 10l. 10s. to 11l.
Large..... 46 .. 48	Foreign..... 8l. to 8l. 10s.
	Rapeseed cakes..... 6l. 5s. to 6l. 10s.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, June 13.

We have had a dull market, and nothing of consequence doing since our last. In Irish butter the transactions have been limited. New Waterford found buyers to a moderate extent at 78s. to 80s. on board, and at 84s. to 86s. landed. Foreign in steady sale: Friesland, 88s. to 90s.; Kiel, 86s. to 90s.; Holland, 81s. to 86s.; Leer, 80s. to 82s. For bacon the demand has been inactive, without any change in price; but the holders are firm, and are expecting an advance. Bale and tierce middles are a dull sale, at our last quotations. No change to notice in hams or lard.

HOPS, BOROUGH, June 13.

On the whole the reports of fly are less frequent now, and the duty is backed more firmly at £125,000. Prices continue unfixed; but there seems rather an increased desire to sell, or at least the holders do not absolutely refuse, as was the case a week or ten days back, to part with their samples.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, June 13.

The attendance of dealers was not numerous, but the beef trade was on the whole steady, and a fair clearance was effected by the salesmen. The supply of sheep was again large, and of excellent quality. Prime old Downs moved off steadily at full prices, but for all other breeds there was little inquiry. The lamb trade was very slow, yet previous rates of currency were mostly supported. Calves moved off slowly at unaltered quotations. Pigs were a slow sale, at from 4s. to 5s. per 8lbs.

Beef..... 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.	Veal..... 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton..... 3 4 .. 4 4	Pork..... 4 0 .. 5 0
Lamb..... 5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday..... 442	11,460	475	311
Monday..... 2,314	29,600	178	371

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, June 13.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, June 18.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef	3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.	Inferior Mutton	3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.
Middling ditto	3 2 .. 3 4	Middling ditto	3 8 .. 3 10
Prime large ditto	3 4 .. 3 6	Prime ditto.....	4 0 .. 4 2
Prime small ditto	3 6 .. 3 8	Veal	4 0 .. 4 6
Large Pork	4 0 .. 4 6	Small Pork	4 10 .. 5 0
Lamb	5s. 0d. to 5s. 10d.		

POTATOES, SO. THWARK, June 13.

The arrivals are—from Scotland, 505 tons; Yorkshire, 195; Devonshire, 55; Guernsey, 100; Kent, Essex, and Suffolk, 155; Kent blues, 70; total, 1080 tons. The demand for good samples steady, and fully equal to the supply. There was a tolerable supply of new potatoes in the metropolitan markets on Saturday last; the prices for Ware varied from 14s. to 25s. per cwt, and middlings in proportion.

WOOL, June 13.

There has been no alteration in prices during the week, and but little business doing.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, June 11.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Coarse Meadow Hay	55s. to 75s.	New Clover Hay	—s. to —s.
New ditto	— .. —	Old ditto	75 .. 115
Useful old ditto	80 .. 84	Oat Straw	36 .. 38
Fine Upland and Rye Grass	85 .. 90	Wheat Straw	38 .. 40

COAL EXCHANGE, June 13.

Stewart's, 20s. 6d.; Lambton's, 20s. 6d.; Hetton's, 20s. 6d.; Haswell, 20s. 6d.; Harlepool, 20s. 6d. Ships arrived this week, 132.

GROCERIES, TUESDAY, JUNE 14.

TEA.—A fair business was transacted; 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. paid for sound common and good common Congou, cash, and Twankay 1s. 8d. to 1s. 7d. for ord. and good common. For company's Congou 1s. 8d. asked.

COFFEE.—The advanced rates for British plantation coffee have been fully maintained, and a good demand has existed. This afternoon the home trade operated freely in coffee subject to 6d. per lb. duty; but in Cape sorts little business was transacted either for home consumption or shipping.

SUGAR.—The demand for sugar has increased, and both grocers and refiners have purchased freely of all descriptions, paying an advance of 6d. to 1s. per cwt. To-day the quantity on show was small for the month of June, and obtained prices 6d. per cwt above those of Friday for all kinds.

TALLOW.—Holders of the large stock of old continue to ask high prices; viz., 48s. 3d. on the spot, and 49s. for delivery in the last three months of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMPOSITIONS FOR WRITING WITH STEEL PENS.

STEPHENS' WRITING FLUIDS.—

These Compositions, which have so remarkably extended the use of Steel Pens, are brought to very great perfection, being more easy to write with, more durable, and in every respect preferable to the ordinary ink. In warm climates they have become essential.

They consist of a Blue Fluid, changing to an intense Black colour.

Patent unchangeable Blue Fluids, remaining a deep Blue colour.

A superior Black Ink of the common character, but more fluid.

A brilliant Carmine Red, for Contrast writing.

A Carbonaceous Record Ink, unchangeable by any chemical agent.

Also a new kind of Marking Ink for Linen; and Ink-holders adapted for preserving Ink from Evaporation and Dust.

Bottles at 3d. each, convenient for writing from, are prepared, which may enable those who may wish to try either of these articles to do so at a small expense.

Prepared by HENRY STEPHENS, the Inventor, 54, Stamford Street, Blackfriars Road, London, and sold by Stationers and Booksellers.

The unchangeable blue fluids are patent articles; the public are therefore cautioned against imitations, which are infringements, to sell or use which is illegal.

STEPHENS' SELECT STEEL PENS.

The utmost possible care having been bestowed upon the manufacture of these articles, so as to procure the highest finish, they can be confidently recommended both for flexibility and durability.

For Bilious, Liver, and Stomach Complaints, Indigestions, Sick Head-ache, &c.

FROUD'S COMPOUND HEPATIC

PILLS, an effectual remedy for preventing and removing those distressing diseases to which the LIVER and STOMACH are liable; the symptoms of which are known by the general term of BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, when the patient suffers Pain in the Head, Giddiness, Drowsiness, Dimness of Sight, Acidity and Pain in the Stomach, Redness of Urine, Pains in the Back, Jaundice or Yellowness of the Eyes and Skin, &c. Also, Loss of Appetite, Bitterness and unpleasant Taste in the Mouth, Flatulency or Wind, Heartburn, Restlessness in the Night, a sense of Sinking in the Stomach, Langour, Depression of the Spirits, &c., all which distressing Complaints,

FROUD'S COMPOUND HEPATIC PILLS

are in an eminent degree calculated to prevent, and should they be of long standing in the constitution, a steady perseverance in the remedy now offered, will remove. They are not intended as a panacea for every disorder of the body, but those only which are primarily and immediately connected with the Liver and Stomach; and the symptoms above stated, will be found in a greater or less degree in every person labouring under a diseased Liver or Indigestion.

These Pills are gentle and pleasant in their operation, require no confinement, nor alteration of diet, and may be taken with perfect safety by individuals from the age of childhood to grey hairs.—Females also will derive essential benefit from them, as they will regulate and improve the general state of their health.

Prepared only by JAMES FROUD, Druggist, &c., DOB-CHESTER. Price 1s. 1d. each Box.

None are genuine but those which bear the Proprietor's Signature, "James Froud," on the Government Stamp round each box.

The high estimation in which these Pills are held by the Public, justifies the Proprietor in stating, that Persons afflicted with Bilious Complaints and Disorders of the Stomach and Head, will find in them that remedy which they have hitherto sought in vain from other sources—indeed, they have been known to produce the happiest effects in numberless instances.

LONDON AGENTS:—Messrs. Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Churchyard; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon Street; Messrs. Butler and Co., 4, Cheapside; Mr. Sanger, 150, Oxford Street

COUNTRY AGENTS:—Barling, Weymouth; Beach and Co., Bridport; Marder, Lyme; Wills, Axminster; Porter, Yeovil; Penny, Sherborne; Shipp, Blandford; Galpin, Crewkerne; Pitt, Wareham; Lancaster, Poole; Hitchcock, Taunton; Brodie and Co., Salisbury; Rutter and Co., Shaftesbury; Wheaton, Ringwood; Herbert, Wimborne; Wheaton, Exeter; Griffiths, Christchurch; Sharp, Portsmouth; Allnutt, Portsea; Randall, Southampton; Woodward, Bridgewater; Aldridge, Bristol; Barker, Manchester; Ching, Launceston; Thomas, Truro; Williams, Honiton; Toms, Chard; Hillyer, Cowes; Roger, Newport; Greenfield, Ryde; Thomas, Andover; Williams, Ilminster; Grove, Lymington; Forder, Winchester; Gray, Romsey; Cottle, Basingstoke; Nicholls, Farnham; Penny, Frome; and by all other Patent Medicine vendors.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION OF ONE THOUSAND EACH

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A GUIDE TO FAMILY DEVOTION; containing 730 HYMNS, 730 PRAYERS, and 730 PORTIONS OF SCRIPTURE, with suitable REFLECTIONS. Also, AN APPENDIX, comprising a great variety of Prayers to suit particular days, seasons, circumstances, and events of Providence. The whole arranged to form a distinct and complete Service for every Morning and Evening in the Year. By the Rev. ALEXANDER FLETCHER, author of "Scripture History," "Lectures to Children," "Cottager's Friend," &c. Embellished with a Portrait and Fifteen Engravings.

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Rev. J. E. GOOD, Gosport.Rev. S. LUKE, Chester,
Rev. J. E. GOOD, Gosport.

Extract from a Letter by the Rev. J. Harris, D.D., author of "Mammon."

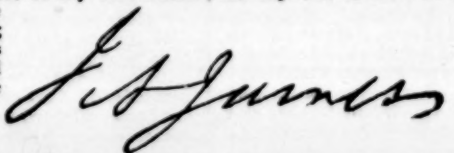
The conception and arrangement of the work are admirable; and as far as I have had the opportunity of judging, the execution of it equals the plan. I have read various parts of it attentively; and while I have not met with anything which I could wish to have been omitted, most unfeignedly can I say that I have found much calculated to inspire and sustain devotion.

Epsom.



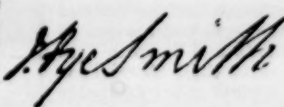
A superficial survey of it, ("A Guide to Family Devotion,") is sufficient to manifest that its plan is the most complete of any with which I am acquainted, embracing everything which the service of the family altar requires, or admits of; while its execution is also such as to entitle it to commendation, and secure for it the circulation and use which it deserves.

Birmingham.



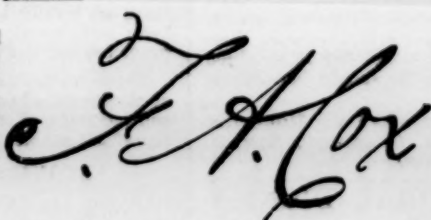
I feel it right to express my opinion that the plan is excellent; and that the execution of the plan is judicious, and well adapted to its purpose, as an aid to the great duty and blessing of family, conjugal, and secret worship.

Homerton.




It is not till after a careful perusal that I gave an opinion of Mr. Fletcher's "Guide to Family Devotion." This I do now with great pleasure; believing it to be a work eminently calculated for beneficial circulation in Christian families, to whom I would earnestly recommend it.

Hackney.



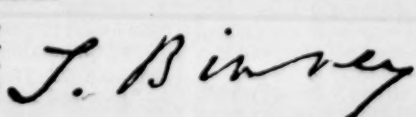
I am enabled to speak with propriety and confidence of the real worth and admirable adaptation to usefulness of your work. I have used it much in my own family, and I can truly say that as I advance it grows in my esteem. You have rendered a most important service to Christian households by your labours, and I have no doubt that its circulation will be as extensive as your most sanguine expectations could anticipate.

Liverpool.



On examination, I am much pleased with it, ("A Guide to Family Devotion,") and feel, when I am called to leave my family, that I leave for its use a good substitute behind me.

Wagh-House.

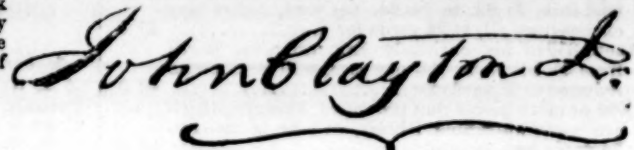


In addition to the numerous Testimonials of English Ministers, nearly One Hundred of the most influential Clergymen of AMERICA—of all denominations—have testified, by letter, their high commendation of the excellence and great utility of the above Work.

LONDON: GEORGE VIRTUE.

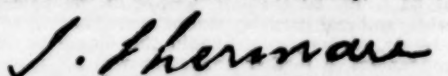
I highly prize your volume of "Family Devotion," and think it well adapted to secure the objects to which you aspire. The selections of Scripture are judicious; the sacred songs which you have introduced are appropriate and diversified; and, as a whole, I think the work is likely to prove a valuable aid to the piety of households.

Hackney



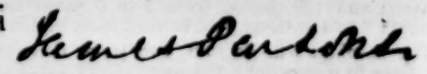
I consider it a vast advantage to persons who begin house-keeping, if unaccustomed to extemporaneous prayer, to have such a help to devotion as your work affords. Many, especially females have felt considerable difficulty in conducting family worship, for want of a selection of Scriptures adapted to family reading; this difficulty your work meets, and cannot but be appreciated by a large class of the Christian community. The work appears to me to be executed devotionally, which, in my opinion, is a strong recommendation of its excellency. With many sincere wishes for its success,

Surrey-Chapel House.



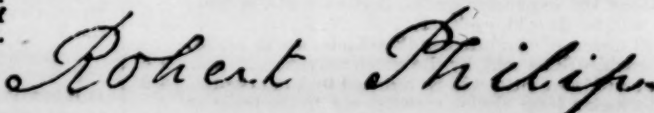
I have been particularly pleased with the adaptation of the several Hymns, Portions of Scripture, and Prayers, to each other. The general character of the whole is excellent; and I trust the work will be found eminently useful in the promotion of domestic piety. That result will, doubtless, be esteemed by you an ample reward for the labour you must have expended.

York.

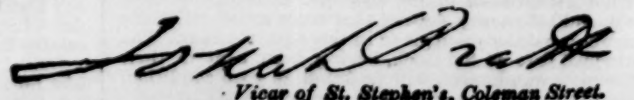


I regard this "Guide" as eminently calculated to lead on to the fulfilment of that prophecy, "Elijah shall turn the heart of the fathers to the children, lest I come and smite the earth with a curse." Much both of the mantle and the spirit of Elijah has fallen upon the author of this timely work.

Maberley Chapel.



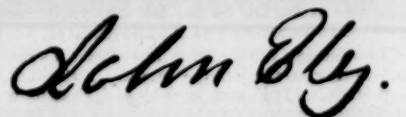
The evangelical strain of the prayers gives them an advantage over most other forms which have been published for families: I mean, not only the savour of evangelical feeling and motive with which they are imbued, but the frequent addresses which are intermingled to each Divine Person of the Triune Jehovah. I trust that your labours will lead many families to a practical use and enjoyment of the glorious privileges of the gospel.



Vicar of St. Stephen's, Coleman Street.

Your volume has, to my mind, several characteristic recommendations. The addition of sacred song, and especially of scripture reading to morning and evening prayer, I regard with great satisfaction. Your scripture selection also appears to be at once judicious and comprehensive. Allow me to add, that I have been delighted to find, at whatever page of your work I have opened, a strain thoroughly evangelical; the expressions of repentance towards God, and faith in the great atonement, seem to me essential to every prayer.

Leeds.



MRS MUSTON'S Establishment offers to Ladies, Gentlemen, and Families, requiring occasional Board, the comforts of a Private Residence, with the advantages of a Select Boarding House.

The House is large and commodious; the Situation is airy, quiet, and central for the West End or the City, and for Coach Offices, &c. It is therefore convenient for persons visiting London.

Respectable references are given and required.
81, Hatton Garden.

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HALL AND CO., Wellington-street, Strand, London, Sole Patentees of the **PANNUS CORIU**, or **LEATHER CLOTH BOOTS AND SHOES** for Ladies and Gentlemen. These articles have borne the test and received the approbation of all who have worn them. Such as are troubled with corns, bunions, gout, chilblains, or tenderness of feet from any other cause, will find them the softest and most comfortable ever invented; they never draw the feet or get hard, qualities which strongly recommend them to Merchants and Shippers for warm climates, where they are found easier and more durable than any other kind of shoes: they resemble the finest leather, and are cleaned with common blacking.

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HALL and Co. beg to inform **BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS** that they can be supplied with any quantity of the Pannus Corium, or Leather Cloth, from one yard and upwards, the cost of which can be sent by Post-office Order.

GREAT SELLING OFF BY MR FOSTER, the Accountant.

Mr Foster has instructions to submit for SALE, in lots, as prepared for Auction, £27,000 worth of **LINEN DRAPEY GOODS**, being the Stock advertised for Auction, on the Premises, corner of Fleet street and Farringdon street, trading under the firm of **HEBBLEWHITE and CO.**, notice having been given that an auction is not permitted by the lease.

Mr Foster, in calling attention to this immense sale of goods, begs to remind ladies and families, that they are not expected to realise more than half their original cost, the object being to clear the whole off the premises, and any portion remaining must of necessity be removed to his Auction rooms. Ladies are solicited to make allowances for the awkwardness of the assistants, being mostly young men from his office, consequently unused to this method of selling goods over the counter.

The following is about the reductions intended to be made. The Linens, being the larger portion, will be reduced as under—

730 pieces of Irish Linen, mostly Knox's make, that s. d. cost from 1s 6d. to 2s. 2d. per yard, ladies may choose from all, at 26 yards for 25 0
About 850 of his curiously fine numbers, worth from 2s 9d. to 3s. 3d. per yard, will be likewise reduced to 26 yards for 40 0
1,000 or more pieces that are soiled, amongst which are some warranted fabrics, will be reduced to 26 yards for 21 0

The Sheetings and Table Linen require particular notice. The respectable family trade carried on for thirty years at the establishment, rendered it necessary to keep none but fine and warranted goods; consequently ladies will not be subjected to the chances usual on selling off stocks of risking the durability. Fifty pieces of linen sheetings are reduced, to be sold in the length only, at 4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. the pair, those at 10s. 6d. being 3 yards wide, and real Barnsley manufacture, having originally cost 2s. 9d. per yard. Should the length be found inconvenient, a further reduction will be made in the price. The table cloths, although of the finest description, are mostly soiled; consequently, the reduction must be immense. Some superb damask cloths, 3 yards long, will be sold as low as 6s. 6d. each; lots of good linen breakfast cloths will be marked from 1s. to 2s. 6d. each; and 130 cloths, from 3 to 6 yards long, many worth 3 to 4 guineas, will be sold none higher than 50s.

The blankets will be sold, two yards long (larger s. d. sizes in proportion), the pair 4 0

A lot of blankets, that weigh eight pounds, will be sold, the pair 8 0

A bale of counterpanes, many near eight yards long, will be sold, all each 2 9

About 800 expensive quilts, that cost 21s. to 25s., will be all sold, each 10 6

160 dozen of cambric handkerchiefs, worth 1s. 9d. each, will be sold, by the dozen only, at 9 6

A lot of lawn ditto will be reduced to, the dozen 4 9

Horrock's long cloths, usually sold to the trade at 6d. per yard, will be sold 40 yards for 12 6

Prints will be reduced, all under 4s. 6d. the dress, to 2 6

All Sherriff's and Cobden's best prints, usually so expensive, will be sold, the dress 4 0

1,400 shawls, and £900 worth of rich silks, will be sold at any reasonable price that may be offered.

Mr Foster would not have undertaken this sale, had he not felt satisfied of the character of the goods to be sold, and ladies may depend that every article will fully answer the description given in this advertisement. The principal part of the stock, having been kept in their wholesale warehouses, will be found in good condition, and any person buying in large quantities, no obstacle will exist in the way of price; also a liberal discount will be allowed off the bill when it exceeds £10.

Mr Foster particularly directs the attention of families requiring carpets; many superb patterns in rich Brussels will be sold without reference to the cost; good qualities at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per yard; several lots of yard-wide Venetian and Kidderminster, 1s. to 1s. 9d.

The foreign table cloths are now on sale. All letters containing a remittance strictly attended to; and, in conclusion, Mr Foster begs to add, that he will not allow on these premises any article to be sold but what is perfect, and that he can feel justified in warranting.

Observe, the sale is now on at Hebblewhite's warehouse, 105, Fleet street, corner of Farringdon street. Omnibuses pass every minute from all parts of the town. It will be found most convenient for carriages to set down in Farringdon street.

SPRING HILL COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

THE ANNIVERSARY of SPRING HILL COLLEGE will be held on **TUESDAY**, the 21st, and **WEDNESDAY**, the 22nd, of **JUNE**. On Tuesday, the 21st, the General Meeting of Trustees and Subscribers will be held in Ebenezer School Room, at 12 o'clock in the Forenoon, when the Report will be read, and the Committee for the ensuing year be chosen. On the Evening of the same day, a Discourse will be delivered by the Rev. Dr VAUGHAN of Kensington, at Ebenezer Chapel; Service to commence at Seven o'clock. On Wednesday Morning, at Nine o'clock, there will be a **PUBLIC BREAKFAST** at Dee's Hotel, when the Friends of the Institution are respectfully requested to be present.

WEST KENT AND SUSSEX ASSOCIATION of BAPTIST CHURCHES, assembled at Meopham, June 7th and 8th.

Resolved unanimously:—

"That, observing the strenuous efforts now made by many members of the State Church, the brethren assembled cannot separate without recording their deep and painful conviction that the union subsisting between one section of the professing church and the state is unscriptural in its character, and contrary to the genius and spirit of Christianity; that it is most fatal in its tendency, being calculated to destroy the very existence of the church, by annihilating the distinction between it and the world; and that it is awfully pernicious in its results, inasmuch as our holy religion is presented in a false and unlovely aspect, so that hostility to Christianity itself is excited or increased in the minds of many, while, by means of the doctrines extensively propagated, multitudes are fatally deceived into a groundless sense of security, and a false expectation of future blessedness."

Resolved also, "That this resolution be published in the *Patriot* and *Nonconformist* newspapers."

H. H. DOBNEY, Secretary.

This day is published, price Twopence,

THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS AND HOW TO GET THEM. By the Rev. THOMAS SPENCER, M.A., Perpetual Curate of Hinton Charterhouse, near Bath, and late Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. Sold by JOHN GREEN, 121, Newgate Street, London.

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CONGREGATIONALISM IN NORWICH TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO: Two Discourses delivered on the occasion of the Second Centenary, at the Old Meeting House, Norwich, on Lord's Day, February 27, 1842. By ANDREW REED, B.A. With an Appendix, containing interesting Letters and other Extracts from the ancient Church Book; also Centenary Letters addressed to the Norfolk Association, to the Congregational Union, to the Church at Yarmouth, and to the Church at Rotterdam, where the first members of the Norwich Church found a refuge from the Persecution with which they were threatened by Bishop Wren and others, in the time of Charles the First.

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The Rev. Andrew Fuller has been styled by the Americans, "The Franklin of theology;" and it is said of him, that "all his writings bear the powerful stamp of a mind which, for native vigour, original research, logical acumen, profound knowledge of the human heart, and intimate acquaintance with the scriptures, has had no rival since the days of President Edwards." The celebrated Robert Hall has also said of him, "He was a man whose sagacity enabled him to penetrate to the depths of every subject he explored; whose conceptions were so powerful and luminous, that what was recondite and original appeared familiar, what was intricate, easy and perspicuous in his hands; equally successful in enforcing the practical, in stating the theoretical, and discussing the polemical branches of theology. He rose to high distinction among the religious writers of his day, and, in the midst of a most active and laborious life, left monuments of his piety and genius which will survive to distant posterity." His "Calvinistic and Socinian Systems Examined and Compared as to their Moral Tendency" is a work that ranks him among the most able and useful of divines, and did more than any book ever written to expose and cripple the Socinian heresy. And his "Gospel Worthy of all Acceptation" is a work which accomplished more in checking ultra Calvinism than anything that has ever appeared, either before or since its publication. No judicious divine should be without the Works of FULLER.

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JOHN SNOW, London. Price 5s. 6d.

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